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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7856	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	DALEDONIA	7856	CHINA	7913
1st Aug	ARABIA	7908		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7856	MOLDAVIA	9560
15th "	PERSIA	7861		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7856	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10513
12th "	CALEDONIA	7856		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

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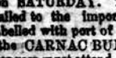

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CHARNIER	4,248	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	16th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	10th Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	7th " "
CHARNIER	4,148	Magnan	4th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	25th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
CHARNIER	4,148	Magnan	11th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
HOZORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.
TENSHIN MARU	...	D. Kon	11th July	23rd July.
KAGASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
TSUSHIMA MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
HOZORI MARU	...	J. Hands	28th Sept	9th Oct.

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,635	Thurs.	2nd July 9 a. m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri.	3rd July 6 a.m. on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 6th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,635 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking s to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	...	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,893	G. Bartolo	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	F. Radovitch	1st October 1908.
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboovich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5096	S. Oliumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhit at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes other Passengers to Venice (in the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Passengers after Direct Line will call at their Homeward voyage from Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5020	B. Bednara	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AUTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Bombay House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.	5,124	5th Sept "
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,196	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez ... Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said ... Rs. 419
Bombay to Marseilles ... Rs. 575
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent ... Rs. 613
Bombay to New York ... Rs. 760
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 980
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those lighted * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it be timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all disorders from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next birthday	Assurance of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Premium limited to 5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years	20 years	25 years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	40 2	30 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11
25	24 2	42 5	30 6	35 0	64 13	48 0	38 7
30	27 4	44 13	42 13	36 9	66 10	49 0	3 11
35	31 5	47 4	47 1	39 15	68 13	150 5	41 10
40	36 11	50 12	52 5	44 9	66 11	53 14	44 10
45	43 14	76 7	56 13	...	71 11	54 13	...

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Re. 6.

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Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

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HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
will instantly extinguish!
BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL
or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
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MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CARRIAGES,
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BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Sole Agents:
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COLD AND REFRESHING DRINKS.

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A SPECIALITY,

PEARSE & CO.'S STEAM BAKERY

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BAKED TWICE A DAY BREAD.

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Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Decks, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy lifestate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, beating down sensations, between headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other painful of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, thereby removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, corrodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. See that you get them, as worthless wood-decoctions often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) on the unwary. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO," Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating. on a red ground, by Special Appointment to His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal

SOMEON SAYS: If a SUFFERER from any medical work on the causes and most scientific and efficient treatment of such cases, discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of tone and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage, and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary and sexual complaints, accidental symptoms, abstinence, &c., and so should fail to send himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (British or Colonial), by the Secretary, Manager VETARZO LABORATORY Co., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of all Chemists. Price 1s each Post Free.

These medicines were formerly manufactured at "ZANTOTAL," but are now made under the sole personal supervision of the Proprietors, at 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, E.C., from which address they are supplied to the trade and the public.

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JAM. FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
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BISCUITS. FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
COCOA. FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

These goods are produced by modern machinery, and under the most approved hygenic conditions, combining quality with Cheapness.

Our goods are being introduced into India, fresh supplies arriving every steamer. Wholesale dealers may draw from our stocks in Bombay.

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NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

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DRILLING MACHINES
STEAM PUMPS
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MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

And are in a position to give immediate delivery.
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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant use!-

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

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Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED.

APPLICANTS, who have passed the School Final Examination, for the POST OF ASSTT. CLERK, J. J. Hospital. Christians preferred. Apply to THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital, Byculla.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the estate of the late Lieut. F. B. H. BRYANT, M. V. O., 2nd Bn., Highland Light Infantry, and Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by the 1st August 1908, after which no claims will be entertained.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment,
Government House, Ganeshkhind,
Kirkee.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd., will be held at the Fort Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1908, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BUSINESS:

To submit for confirmation the following special resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 29th June 1908.

That the Resignation of Mr. R. A. Willis as Managing Director be accepted and that the Firm of Messrs. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey and Co., of Bombay, be appointed Agents, and that the Articles of Association be amended accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
F. HOGAN,
Secretary.

ADEN SETTLEMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An UPPER SUBORDINATE ENGINEER, with good knowledge and recent experience of estimating for and carrying out Drainage Work, to take charge of Drainage Scheme, Shaikh Othman, Aden. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Aden Settlement.

TERMS:

Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Probable period of employment, one year, 2nd Class passage from India to Aden and vice versa.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are requised to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 30TH MAY, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co., the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, in one lot the business of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co., Furniture Merchants, Cabinet Makers, etc., including therein, all the valuable furniture, such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, easychairs, pieces of tapestry, cretonnes, full size billiard table, billiard accessories, stock-in-trade, plant and machinery lying in the shop at Waterloo Mansions, and Factories at the corner of Meadow Street and Forbes Street, Fort, and the goodwill and the outstanding of the said firm of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagees, in possession at their Office in Fort, or to the undersigned and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1908.

S. T. MURUGAPPA

IS

STANDING,	UNPRECEDENTED,
TRUTHFUL,	GENUINE,
MEDITATIVE,	AMIABLE,
UNIFORM,	PUNCTUAL,
REGULAR,	PERFECT,

And ASSIDUOUS.

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BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
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JOSEPH BROS., 275, Main Street, Poona.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Apollo Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 5, Graham Street (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Considerable expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply.—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BEST EVAPORATED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Offer at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to, No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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CLUB WHISKY.—The King of Scotch BLENDS has no equal. Extensively used by all the leading Clubs throughout India. Rs. 2-8 per bot., Rs. 28 per doz. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes taken from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.
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SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

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Can be obtained from
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

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(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

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(The Nestor of Golf.)

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GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
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Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

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2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
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"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED AND GOUTY.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Bosmaira).	Penang.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Madras.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Colombo	Bangkok.	Hongkong.
Penang.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping (Perak).	Manila.	Kobe.
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hosshiu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager.*
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, POST, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
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TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. have been for many years past large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
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UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!
Kaviraj N. N. Sen's
KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a fragrant hair dressing.

Price :—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 8.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English, by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

	Rs.	a.
Price 3 Volumes complete	8	0
Packing and Postage	1	4
One Volume	4	0
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KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
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INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 3 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£3,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium), Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

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Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

...ING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,736 tons, Captain J. Hands, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2,759 tons Captain Struding arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 50 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir 2,041 tons Captain J M Wright, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 30th June should be regarded as a non-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

It has further been decided that Tuesday, 30th June was a non-Weather Working Day in the Stream.

STORM SIGNAL.

Storm Signal, area low pressure north-east Arabian Sea apparently of large extent weather may be squally within it but impossible to say whether cyclonic storm is forming or not.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R M S Persous .....Comdr H Ghristian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lieut.E. W.HuddlestonR I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 1.

Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Asgard .....2712...Reuman ...TMorrison & Co
Axenfels.....2759 Struding .....W & A G & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2829 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Ro & P S N Co
Garsonbe.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Hellos .....860 Brussegaard ...Bangkok...P F C & Co
Kt. Brrant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Labuan .....2393 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Moorcot .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrosi Bahri. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nizam .....2041 Toms .....T Morrison & Co
Peninsular ...2919 London .....P & O Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Anoor...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shirala.....3409 Scott.....M M & Co
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Thornbeck 2348 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Show W & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	14-7	F M & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	20-7	Newport	K N & Co
D & E Kaveri...	553	Mahomed M'goa	4-7	Bo S N Co Ld	
P Moyori Maru	2737	Hando	Kobe ...9-7	N Y Kaisha	
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah 7-7	Bo & P S N Co	
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough 15-7	W & A G & Co	
M Peninsular ...1929		Palmer...London...		18-7	P & O Co
N Ivydene ...2377		Yule .....London		8-7	Bombay Co
O Rydal Hall...2139		Jones	Antwerp 11-7	K Nixon & Co	
P Marienfels3560		Sandstedt	H'burg 6-7	W & A G & Co	
Q Lings.....951		McDiarmid...K'chi ...		N F M M & Co	

H W P D

Ponani.....552 Shamsudin...M'goa 1-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Offside O
Strathfillan 2810 Hilton...Calcutta ...N F W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scalds.....3438 Brown.....N F M M & Co
2 Castalia...4081 Abrey L'pool...15-7 W & A G & Co
3 Chanda ...3951 Tice ...Antwerp ...3-7 M M & Co
4 Sandon Hall 3293 Main ...K'chi 3-7 K Nixon & Co
5 Marco o...2476 Boxhall ...K'chi .....6-7 F M & Co
6 Clan Colquhoun 3760 Summer Dunkirk 2-7 FM& Co
7 Balimbo...1607 Chappel...Buscch ...6-7 M M & Co
9 Delta .....4780 Snow.....Shanghai...8-7 P & O Co
10 & 11 Delhi 4783 Andrews...Shanghai 21-7P & O Co
12 Egypt .....4178 Summers ...London 4-7 P & O Co
14 Lhasa ..... 941 Rothwell ...K'chi 3-7M M & Co
15 Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Jedda 7-7 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30 June	Moyori Maru s ...	Hands	Kobe, May 26
1 July	Axenfels s	Struding	Hamburg May13

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Kostber s	Foresti	Trieste &c
	Nadir s.....	Wright.....	Calcutta &c

The steamer Dumra Cole for Persian Gulf &c obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Moyori Maru for Kobe &c.
" Helios for Bangkok.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa left Port Said on the evening of the 29th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa left Suez on the evening of the 30th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Oceana arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vorwaerts, left Trieste on the 27th June and is due in Bombay on or about the 20th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
21	Flamingo	Calcutta
22	Hymettus	Melbourne
26	Clan Cameron	Coast
28	Maharaja	Rangoon
29	Vadala	Bombay
29	Grantley Hall	Calcutta
29	Twingoon	Rangoon
30	Fulwell	London

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 1.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—52 cwts old rubber, A A Sairula; 10 cases cardamoms, 3 Bhimji; 8 cases brassware, Abdeshir & Co; 27 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 16 bales skins, R. Maloobhoy; 3 bales carpets S. J. Tellery; 3 bales carpets G P Shamidas & Co.; 39 bales hides and skins W. A. Graham & Co.

Ivydene s—2,000 cwts myrabollums, G. Madhavji & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 cwts gum, T. Nensey; 24 cases condiments H. Muncherji & Sons; 7,900 cwts Myrabollums A. Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—1 bale carpets, G P Shamidas & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—91 bales hemp, R Reeve & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed 2,000 cwts teaseed and 1,000 cwts mowraseed ShawWallace and Co; 6,180 cwts castorseed 2,000 cwts poppyseed 2,000 cwts mowraseed,1,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—27 cwts mica, Cox & Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.
Ras Bera s—40 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ivydene s—1,000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros.
Clan Colquhoun s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 bales savri cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 320 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalloobhoy; 2,002 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—290 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 68 cwts crushed myrabollums, W Becher; 150 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—56 cwts sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co; 111 bales twist, The M B Kaisha, 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—560 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, 240 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—566 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—150 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd July.

232.—Detail for the week ending 4th instant:—

To-day Thursday 2nd instant.—"L" Coy. 7-45 a. m. on Coy. Parade ground.

"I" Coy. 4-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"M" Coy. 3-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
Friday 3rd Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

233—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company:—

No. 6291 Cadet C Walmsley.
No. 6282 Cadet P Barbor.
No. 6293 Cadet A Barbosa.
No. 6294 Cadet D Britto.
No. 6295 Cadet D J Britto.
No. 6296 Cadet A Carvalho.
No. 6297 Cadet G Cowper.
No. 6298 Cadet A David.
No. 6299 Cadet E Dobson.
No. 6300 Cadet A Dyer.
No. 6301 Cadet T D'Souza.
No. 6302 Cadet P Francis.
No. 6303 Cadet A Isaack.
No. 6304 Cadet M Leahy.
No. 6305 Cadet W McQueen.
No. 6306 Cadet J Menezes.
No. 6307 Cadet A Ottman.
No. 6308 Cadet J Regnaud.
No. 6309 Cadet M Samson.
No. 6310 Cadet J Samson
No. 6311 Cadet B Simon.
No. 6312 Cadet D Smith.
No. 6313 Cadet V Smith.
No. 6314 Cadet W Scholes.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd July.

457 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 8, Company.
No. 1153 Gr. A. Wilson.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th June on 504·24 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Gleaned.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,10,000	Rs. 2,75,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,34,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	535	8	841
For previous 24 weeks of half year	37,72,880	63,82,142	88,527	1,03,81,548
Total for 25 weeks ..	39,25,880	66,52,142	92,527	1,06,75,568
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,38,680	2,43,980	14,588	3,97,128
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	275	483	29	787
Total to corresponding date do. ..	37,35,712	77,02,943	1,03,469	1,15,42,127

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 36,874
Decrease to date..... " 8,66,559

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,15,000	Rs. 7,40,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,62,000
Or per mile of Railway	121	136	4	261
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	42,54,870	69,98,476	1,88,045	115,10,491
Total for 25 weeks	42,69,870	77,38,476	1,87,045	119,72,491
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,06,488	3,53,767	4,761	5,58,316
Per mile of Ry. do.	111	202	3	314
Total to corresponding date do.	45 60,691	89,14,685	1,40,039	136,94,313

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 93,316
Do. to date..... " 16,51,822

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June on 172·3 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs.	Rs. 1,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	29	....	58
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	12,577	12,573	13	24,923
Total for 25 weeks..	12,577	12,573	73	25,223
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	854	268	....	822
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	16	....	46
Total to corresponding date do. ..	10,677	10,420	96	21,153

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 178
Do to date..... " 4,300

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS—June 20, at Brookhill Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of G. A. Phillips, of a son.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 1-8m., 1-54a.; Low water, 6-54m., 8-6a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 3.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of the 19th ult., due to arrive at 5 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 1-41m., 2-23a. Low water, 7-28m., 8-44a.
Saturday, July 4.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 2-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket match, 2-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 2-16m., 2-54a. Low water, 8-4m., 8-25a.
Sunday, July 5.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 2-58m., 3-29a.; Low water, 8-44m., 10-12a.
Monday, July 6.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-50m., 4-9a.; Low water, 9-33m., 11-10a.
Tuesday, July 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 4-54m., 4-55a.; Low water, 10-38m.
Wednesday, July 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-16m., 5-49a. Low water, 0-7m., 11-57a.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—About one o'clock yesterday morning an outer wall (measuring about 50 by 14 feet) of a four-storeyed house belonging to Mr. Ebrahim Abdulaurrim and situated in Mody Street, Fort, suddenly collapsed and fell outwards on to an open space. Fifteen persons were living in the house at the time, but no one was injured.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umfuli," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m. on Monday, the 6th instant, instead of the 2nd idem as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6 Apollo Street, at 6 p. m., when the following papers will be read: (1) on the Flora of Cutch, by Revd. E. Blatter, S. J. (2) Further notes on the butterflies of the Konkan, by G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe. (3) Crows and their sleeping places, by Revd. T. Bomford. (4) Flying snakes, by Major A. Bégbie. (5) Some notes on the low level laterite in Portuguese India, by H. J. Davies.

STRING BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March.....	Dolly Gray..... Quantin
Overture.....	Esmeralda ..... Herrmann
Serenade.....	Warbler..... Perry
Selection ...	Pick of the basket ..... W Williams
Valse	The Veleta ..... A Morris
Two Step ...	Mumblin Moss ..... Thurban

MURDERING HIS WIFE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday concluded the inquest touching the death of Chandrabai who was stabbed by her husband last week in a Chawl in Rangari Mohulla, E Division, under circumstances already reported. Babu Malooji, the husband, having seen the deceased sleeping in the bed of a neighbour one morning, stabbed her in the shoulder with a clasp knife. She was removed to hospital where she subsequently died. The jury recorded a verdict to the effect that she died of hemorrhage following the wounds and that the act of Babu Malooji amounted to committing an offence under the Indian Penal Code. He was then placed before Mr. Dastur, Magistrate, on a charge of murder and remanded.

THE FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.—The feast of the Secred Heart of Jesus was celebrated at the Church of the Rosary, Mazagon, on Sunday last. At seven o'clock, a solemn high mass was celebrated by the Very Reverend Rector of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and the Reverend H. Pereira, the Vicar, preached, addressing his discourse to the first communicants, nineteen in all. The altar and the surroundings were prettily decorated and the sacred edifice was made gay with banners and bannerets. In the evening, the Most Reverend Dr. H. Jurgens, S. J., paid a visit to the Church and officiated at the service. New members were admitted to the Apostleship of the Prayer, and before concluding the function by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, His Grace preached to the congregation and having in view the address presented to him on the occasion of his pastoral visit, His Grace dwelt on the importance of Catholic children being brought up in Catholic schools, Catholic surroundings and Catholic atmosphere. The music at Mass and Benediction was well rendered.

The control of the Railway Police on the Rajputana-Malwa line is about to be handed over to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the police on the Sind sections of the North-Western Railway will similarly come under the Bombay Government. These changes are in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission.

MOTORING IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Motor News" for July publisher the following Editorial note:—

CARELESS AND INCONSIDERATE DRIVING IN BOMBAY.

It has been suggested to us more than once that we should publish each month a list, giving the numbers of cars in regard to which complaints have reached us before going to press, either on the score of their having been driven with apparent carelessness or lack of consideration, or on the ground of their having been driven at excessive speeds. We consider it the duty of every one who has the best interests of automobilism at heart to do every thing possible to impress upon owners and drivers the necessity of good manners and consideration for others, and we willingly adopt the suggestion made to us, in full belief that in a very short time we shall be able to insert each month a paragraph to the effect that no complaints have reached us. We are aware that in a great number of cases owners do not drive themselves, and frequently are not in their cars at the time when complaints arise; and we think that the majority of owners will welcome our procedure which will give them an opportunity, they might otherwise never have, of knowing what is done with their cars in their absence. We do not propose to insert the number of any car in our list, unless we have in writing from some responsible person a statement of the complaint of which we propose to set out the gist. Our first reports appear in this issue.

The reports appear on another page of the journal and are as given under a prefatory note:—

"In connection with the Editorial note in this issue and in the hope and the expectation that the owners of cars will take action in the matter, we publish the following car numbers and against each, in brief, the gist of the complaint in regard thereto which has reached us.

Car Nos.	Complaint Received.
544.	At or about 7 p. m. on Wednesday, 10th June 1908, being driven on the Queen's Road at the turning into Thakoordwar Road, at a high rate of speed and without due regard to the other traffic on the road.
913.	As the complaint regarding this car has already been submitted direct to the Commissioner of Police we have no further remarks to make.
965.	On Thursday, the 4th June at about 6 p.m., this car was being driven towards the Church Gate Station from Marine Lines Station at a speed which was regarded as excessive and which caused inconvenience to the users of other vehicles."

Perhaps the owners may have something to say in reply before the appearance of the next number of the "Indian Motor News," in which case we shall be glad to afford them space.

STANDARD TIME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The notice of Mr. Harrison to the Corporation to move for the adoption of Standard Time by the Municipality has revived the agitation against it by the very leaders of the native community, I surmise, who are always notorious for displaying aversion to all such reformations. Again, a meeting has been already convened, thronged generally by the natives, and passed a resolution to fight against Mr. Harrison's motion tooth and nail and recording their protest against the adoption of the time by an appeal to Government. Such a commotion based on mere party purpose is as ludicrous as it is uncalled for. The adoption of Standard Time by all unanimously does not in any way, so far as I judge, interfere with our daily avocations either, or observance of ritual and performance of religious ceremonies, as we could not be prevented by our religions from effecting a change of a few minutes here and there. In times of yore, when Adam delved and Eve span and Zoraster and Ram flourished, the divine beings whom we still venerate, time was marked imperfectly by watching the sun scaling heaven's height. Apart from this, some magnilequent declared the adoption of the Standard Time was objectionable on scientific principles. I cannot possibly conceive what are the scientific principles; being a layman not so learned as the speakers at the meeting. I think it is all bosh; mere feeling of partisan spirit has incited these folks to convene a meeting. As it could be easily perceived from the wrathful expression used by certain speakers, and hisses of shame rung through the air from the enthusiastic audience on the mention of the honourable mover's name and the loud shouts of "Bande Mataram," I wonder that this rowdy mob was not dispersed.—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPWALA.

THE PARSEE LEADERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The excitement over the question of leadership among the Parsees has given birth to a counter-requisition, signed by eminent Parsees, including Parsee Knights, protesting against the resolution proposed to be put forward shortly before the 'Anjuman' appointing Sir Jamshedji as the leader of the Parsee community.

The solution of this question seems to be in a nutshell. What is a leader? Does it not presuppose some specific *rights* being vested in him as such? And what would those rights be and how would they be defined? And is not there a possibility that by virtue of his appointment as a leader he may on a question of social or political importance represent Parsee public opinion judiciously or otherwise? Having regard to the above queries and many more that may crop up in connection with the word 'leader,' I should consider that word as the main source of this conflict and confusion and would suggest to the advocates of Sir Jamshedji cause, the desirability of dropping that word *in toto* and couching their resolution in language clearly indicating that Sir Jamshedji is to be the headman of the community and to be their spokesman whenever authorized by the Parsee Anjuman to do so on questions of importance to the community.

If this be done, then I ask whether in light of the solid and unquestionable fact which no Parsee can deny that the Sir Jamshedji family by their noble traditions have hitherto enjoyed the right of its senior member being the headman of the Parsee community, any just reason could be advanced why an active attempt should be made to snatch away a privilege so worthily earned?—Yours, etc.,

G.

It is calculated, says a New Zealand correspondent of an Australian paper, that the flow of lava from the great volcano on the Samoan group is 2,000 to 3,000 tons a minute. The stream averages from six inches to six feet deep, and covers the whole of the coast line. It is almost a continuous sheet, some eight miles wide, flowing over the cliffs at the rate of from two to four miles an hour.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The area of relatively low pressure in the North-East Arabian Sea continued to move northward, apparently close to the Kathiawar Coast, but as yet there is no evidence of its development. The Arabian Sea current has again extended northward; the area over which this branch Monsoon has given rain and heavily overcast skies, now includes East Gujarat, South Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Bombay, the Deccan and the West Coast of the Peninsula; but in South Rajputana, Bombay and the Deccan, the rainfall is only local. The western trough of low pressure having moved southward, the Bay Moonsoon can now extend up the Gangetic plain into the Punjab, with the result that rainfall has occurred locally in the United Provinces and East and North Punjab. The depression, which appeared yesterday off the Circars Coast is still very ill-defined, and has not appreciably affected the Bay Monsoon, which occasioned only local rain in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, while the skies are only moderately clouded over its field.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui and Tavoy, three inches; Diamond Island, one and half inches; Silchar, four inches; Lucknow, one and half inches; Bareilly, two inches; Meerut, one inch; Jhansi, Jaipur, Umbala, Simla, Ludiana and Sialkot, half an inch; Lahore, and Mount Abu, three quarters of an inch; Udaipur, two inches; Neemuch, one inch; Ahmedabad, Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Seoni and Jubbulpore, one and half inches; Pendra, one inch; Raipur, three inches; Gulburga, one inch; Bombay, five inches; Ratnagiri, seven inches; Marmagoa, three inches; Mercara, two inches.

The air has become damper in North-West India; humidity is now normal or in excess over almost the whole country; temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and the Punjab and is normal or in defect in the greater part of India.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Orissa, the Submontane Districts of the Punjab, South Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay, the Deccan and the South Madras Coast; also a few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal and the United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Japan Line Steamer "Moyori Maru," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, &c., reports having experienced moderate to fresh gales, and thick rainy weather.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 1st July 1908 was 29·585 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·50 inch of rain and Lahore 0·70 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in north and east Panjab but are clear over the south-west Punjab. The moisture in the air has increased and is in excess in the central districts but is equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature has fallen, the maximum being now normal except at Rawalpindi where it is very low; the minimum is above normal in the extreme north and generally normal or in defect elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen, the largest amounts being 0·67 inch at Jhansi and 0·17 inch at Cawnpore. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is generally normal. Temperature has fallen but continues high during the day, while it is normal at night. Winds are easterly or north-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0·44 inch of rain and Ajmer 0.07 inch. Skies remain clear in Upper Sind and are moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual at Jacobabad but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Maximum temperature is high in Rajputana and normal in Sind, the minimum is normal everywhere. Winds are north-easterly at Jaipur but elsewhere calms or westerly winds prevail.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen; the largest amounts are Indore 1·45 inches, Neemuch 1·07 inches, Ahmedabad 1·27 inches, Deesa 0·20 inch and Bhavnagar Para 0·28 inch. Skies are heavily overcast except on the Kathiawar coast where moderate cloud persists. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Indore during the day owing to the rainfall. Winds are westerly or north-westerly in West Central India and southerly or south-easterly in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has again been general; Raipur has had 2·68 inches, Jubbulpore 1·54 inches, Amraoti 1·48 inches, Akola 1·35 inches, and Saugor 0·51 inch. The air is damper than usual, Maximum temperature is in excess at Saugor but elsewhere is equal to or below the average; the minimum is generally normal. Winds are southerly in the eastern and northerly in the southern districts but westerly over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen, Bombay reports 5·09 inches, Ratnagiri 6·78 inches, Mormugao 3·08 inches and Karwar 1·20 inches. Cloud has decreased at Karwar where it is now only moderate, but skies continue heavily overcast elsewhere. Humidity has increased at Bombay where it is now in excess but has decreased over the rest of the Konkan where, however, it *is* normal. Temperature is generally normal. Winds have changed to the north-north-east at Bombay but are southerly or south-westerly at the other places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally, Belgaum reports 1·12 inches, Nizamabad 0.78 inch, Sholapur 0·36 inch and Aurangabad 0·19 inch. Skies are heavily clouded and the moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Owing to the rainfall maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect, the deficiency at Sholapur and Bijapur amounting to 12°. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Winds have become easterly at Surat and north-north-easterly at Bombay and have changed to southerly or south-easterly direction over Gujarat and Kathiawar. Pressure is still relatively low at Bombay and to the north of it, being about 1·10 inch in defect. The low pressure noticed yesterday has moved slightly further north and is now developing into a cyclonic storm. Rainfall has increased considerbly on the Konkon and has extend in Rajputana. It has also been general in the Central Provinces and been local in Hyderabad. The depression which was appearing in the Bay has commenced to affect the whether in the Central Provinces in the eastern districts of which rainfall has increased.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and the Central Provinces; local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana, Central India West and the Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Fort In Cts	Goisha. In Cts
Previously registered.....	17·27	14·72	14·25	12·39
Wednesday, 1st July 1908	6·09	6·90	5·27	5·09
Total	23·36	21·62	19·52	17·48
Up to same date last year...	23·35	24·19	24·15	24·45

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 1.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg Total. 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	4·60	21·0	10·42	20·20

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ranged during the week ending Saturday, 27th June 1908:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bardora	11 7	Wadhwan	...
Panjoo.....	6 18	Dabhoi	2 2
Valtureas	7 73	Sevalia	1 15
Palchur	10 0	Godhra	3 53
Gholwad	2 58	Patri	1 94
Damanganga.....	3 16	Limkheda.....	2 29
Bulsar	5 0	Dohad	1 95
Nausari	5 9	Amangarh	0 9
Surat.....	1 88	Rutlam	2 52
Kim	3 42	Nagda	2 18
Broach.....	3 34	Rajpardi	5 76
Baroda.....	1 6	Radoli	4 50
Mahuradabad	1 89	Mahuva	0 73
Ahmedabad	1 92	Nardana.....	0 81
Viramgam	0 36		

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 30th	90·6	83·6	...	0·00
Jask 30th.....	94·3	86·3	...	0·00
Muskat 30th	94·3	86·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	105·3	84·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	85·9	54·6	0·08	9·17
Lahore	102·4	73·7	0·70	2·39
Sirsa.....	106·3	76·1	...	2·80
Ambala	93·5	73·0	0·50	0·78
Delhi	98·2	81·7	...	0·19
Agra.....	97·4	79·5	0·04	11·30
Mainpuri.....	101·8	83·3	...	0·48
Jhansi	103·8	79·6	0·67	2·21
Cawnpore	100·9	80·0	0·17	0·40
Allahabad	99·6	80·5	0·02	0·22
Jacobabad	106·4	86·3	...	0·00
Karachi	94·4	82·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	99·2	81·7	0·07	2·57
Jaipur	104·2	78·1	0·44	1·28

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

The "Englishman":—The first news from Teheran was, it seems, somewhat exaggerated. The wholesale destruction wrought by the Shah's commands appears not to have been so absolutely wholesale. The mosque was not destroyed at all and now the gunners have stopped work on the Parliamentary meeting house. The Shah has given his reasons for the step he took, and to the unprejudiced man who believes that a parliament is not of necessity a sublimation of the most sublime wisdom and virtue, these reasons seem good and sufficient. There is one point in the Shah's rescript that will give pause to those who know their Persia. He states that he has resolved to dissolve the Parliament. This is good. He adds that the dissolution and enduro for three months. This is not so good. He concludes by saying that after that time upright, pious and patriotic deputies shall be elected. This sounds unduly optimistic, and quite unnecessary. Of course it is recognised that in order to conciliate Britain his Majesty had to add this clause. But where is the Shah going to find his upright, pious and patriotic deputies? The new Parliament of three months hence will, it is to be feared, be little of an improvement on the present one. The fact of the matter is that Persia is absolutely and essentially unfitted for any but an autocratic form of Government. Constitutional Government was foredoomed to failure there before its introduction. Directly it was introduced it collapsed. The Parliament is a thing ridiculous in its sheer futility. It ought not to be renewed, even to propitiate Downing Street. If there is one thing that the history of Persia in the last two years has proved beyond dispute it is that there never was any reserve of Parliamentary ability in the country. The Shah's well intentioned promise will not create any. This being so, the new order of Government will not in the future prove any more successful than it has in the pass. When the old order was replaced by the new, and the autocrati yielded the Peacock Throne to the Parliamentarian, confusion at once resulted, order disappeared from the capital, lawlessness grew rampant in the provinces, trade languished and died. Every one and verything felt the blight except the noisy deputies in the Parliament House, and the careless Nomand robbers. The restoration of order will now need a strong hand, and much hard work. It will be balked by the restoration of Parliament. The last Parliament was composed of an ill-conditioned mob of frothy agitators who foregathered in Teheran. Their aim was to exploit the novelty of Parliamentary procedure for their own advantage. The party styled Reactionists was as bad as that styled Reformers. One set battened on the Shah, The other abused him, and misrepresented every word and action. Neither did any thing for the country. The Shah and the State were the victims of the new machinery. To the Parliamentary abuse was presently added the abuse of the freedom of the Press. The Shah stood both for a long space with an admirable patience bordering on weakness. In the meanwhile the Persian Parliament and the Persian press spent every day of their new existence in providing striking arguments for a return to the old autocratic system. Now the Shah having learned that lesson has put it into practice. But the lesson concerns not alone the Shah and the Persian Empire. India has something to learn from it too.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—A Persian correspondent writes on May 20:—"Once again, Yezd is in a state of uproar, about the old question of revenue ('maliat'). Until the inauguration of the "Mejlis," all local taxes were in the hands of a certain Mushir-el-Mamilek. This man began life as a poor lad, but marrying the daughter of the former tax gatherer of Yezd, entered his employ as a Munshi, and on his death succeeded him in the post, having inherited his father-in-law's money. He further strengthened his position by becoming very useful to H. R. H. Jellal-el-Dowleh, to whom it is said, he advanced large sums of money. Being thus the recognized farmer of the Yezd taxes, both town and district, he set about to squeeze every one who was unfortunate enough to get into his clutches, and so strong was his position, that he was able to extort in some cases 70 per cent. more than he paid the central authority in Teheran. Taxation in Yezd is peculiar. In the town itself, the wholesale dealers pay nothing, whereas all retail traders are taxed smartly. But the land taxes are on quite a different footing, so that a large merchant, though paying nothing in his business, may have to pay heavily in any landed property under cultivation. Sometime ago the Mushir was summoned to Teheran, by the "Mejlis" and although he has never returned to Yezd, apparently he has succeeded in continuing to farm the revenues. A number of years ago, a sort of assessment was made (known as the "Kitab"), and it is on this the people now base their claim to be taxed. This "Kitab" is quite out of date and should be revised, for Yezd has grown materiall ysince the last assessment. It is said that certain large gardens and properties outside the town do not appear in the "Kitab" at all, while other lands now utterly worthless (owing to want of water) are still paying the original tax. However this may be, during the last few days large crowds have come in from the surrounding villages, to protest against their taxes, and in sympathy with them, all shopkeepers have closed their premises in the "bazars." H. B. M's. Vice Consul is waited on daily by the ringleaders, who are anxions to take "bast" (sanctuary) with him, but, it is most inconvenient to allow this, as there is no proper accommodation. Yesterday the mob became voilent and threatened to wreck the Consulate, but was soothed and no harm was done. The Mushir's friends in Yezd are doing their utmost to get the folks to return to their villages and reopen the "bazars," but the people show no signs of abandoning their policy of protest. What they ultimately expect to gain is hard to say, for the villages cannot remain in the town long, as the harvesting season will soon be coming on. For Shopkeepers, the loss must be heavy and trade is generally paralysed. But for this there might be a favourable season as we have had most unusually late rains and heavy snow on the surrounding mountains, and it is very pleasant weather indeed for the time of year."

SEDITION ABROAD.

The "Pioneer":—The open incitement to murder and anarchical forms of violence has been checked by the passing of the Newspapers Act, but the wire-pullers outside India are still continuing their efforts to foment rebellion. It is from Paris and certain towns in America that seditious literature of the worst type is being forwarded to this country, the leaflets and letters being sent in such manner that they cannot be detected in the post. Certain newspapers printed in Paris and New York are prohibited from entering India, but there can be no doubt that copies are transmitted secretly and that these are circulated among the disaffected classes. We do not believe that the circles in which literature of this kind is to be found are large, as yet, but the mischief that is being done, especially among the impressionable student class, is very considerable. References to the Mutiny abound in these articles and circulars, the Nana and other notorious ringleaders of 1857 being exalted as national martyrs, and appeals being made to the latest fanaticism of the people. The worship of the memory of these martyrs is enjoined; vengeance is demanded; British rule is denounced as tyrannical and unjust; and cunningly worded suggestions are thrown out calculated to inflame the passions of half-educated or wholly ignorant men. There is, of course, a hysterical note running throughout all these utterances which any sensible native of India will detect at once, and the crudeness of some of the sentiments is very apparent; but none the less this stuff is dangerous in present circumstances and the country should be purged of it, if possible. The propaganda of sedition is active mainly because of the stimulus which it is constantly receiving from abroad; and the development of anarchist methods is solely due to this outside influence. There is a strong body of Indian public opinion which views with abhorrence the criminal actions of men who, safe from punishment themselves, lead others into danger; and every outburst of violence and every fresh bomb outrage will strengthen this section of the community. It can do much to counteract the evil influences that are at work, and it should not hesitate to make its strength felt. It can help the Government materially in their efforts to prevent the spirit of unrest spreading; and by loyal example can effect much in discrediting those who would keep sedition at fever-heat. It will, indeed, be intolerable if the peace of the country is to be disturbed by a few individuals who have Paris and New York printing-presses at their command and whose associates are well-known anarchists.

A NEW MARKET FOR CAMELS.

The "Sind Gazette":—In an extremely interesting report on the statistics of the trade by the Nushki-Seistan route for 1907-08 Major Webb Ware, the Political Agent of Chagai, draws attention to the noticeable increase in the number of camels exported. A few years back Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 would purchase as good a loading camel as one could wish to possess, but now, remarks Major Ware, the average price has risen to Rs. 100, and there are cases where an exceptionally good animal has changed hands for as much as Rs. 150. There are a large number of camel owners in the Chagai Agency, but these make their living by keeping herds of females from which they breed, and for their purpose one male per herd suffices. The camels which were being purchased exported proved on enquiry to be mature males most of which were drawn from Munguchar and the adjoining country, and the inference was therefore that they were required for purposes of carriage. The Registration Officer was instructed to direct his attention to this point, and the result has been to establish the fact that the purchasers, for the main part, were Afghans from Siahband, a mountainous district which lies south-east of Herat. It would appear from the information derived from these men that they take the camels they buy back laden and not empty, and that they find a ready market for them in Siahband among their fellow tribesmen. The Nushki trading season opens towards the end of October and continues until the end of March. It thus extends over a season when most of the Sarawan camel owners are away with their flocks and herds in Kachi. It might be well, remarks Major Ware, if some of our Baluchistan people were to turn their attention to the market which now offers for camels, for although, at present, it is small, yet it appears a promising one. Major Ware continues: "The increase in the Quetta garrison, the opening of the Quetta Nushki branch railway, and other allied causes have each played their own part in the rise in the price of camels, but there are likely to be other reasons as well. One which has been given, but which must be accepted with reserve, is that this rise is partially due to the demand which has set in Persian Baluchistan for camels required in connection with the illicit trade in arms.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The "Statesman":—The list of Birthday honours presents more features of general interest than any recent distribution of dignities. It was anticipated that Mr. Baker, upon relinquishing the post of Finance Member for that of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, would receive some recognition of his conspicuous abilties, and the title which, in accordance with custom, has been bestowed upon him will be admitted to have been well earned. Mr. C. S. Bayley, the acting Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, is given the same honour. Another name in the list which will be regarded with much satisfaction in Calcutta is that of Mr. T. H. Holland, the Director of the Geological Survey of India, who has rendered disinterested aid in promoting the utilisation of the mineral wealth of this country and who has always acted on the sound principle that science should be practical and expounded in terms understood by the people. The knighthood conferred on Mr. Justice Rampini is the reward of many years of service during which he has been a prominent figure at the High Court of Calcutta and, it may be added, an industrious and successful editor of several well-known legal works. The like distinction which has been given to Mr. G. H. Sutherland, the popular Sheriff of Calcutta, will be universally welcomed as a reward of his public work and as a compliment to the commercial community of this city, who have themselves shown their appreciation of Mr. Sutherland's business capacity by electing him President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce eight years ago and by chosing him as their representative on the Bengal Legislative Council at the present time. The C. S. I. which has been conferred on Mr. W. A. Inglis, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, may be regarded as a tribute to his valuable labours as President of the Drainage Committee. Mr. Hughes-Buller has apparently been selected for a C. I. E. as being the peacemaker of stormy Backergunge, while Colonel Binning has earned the distinction by his faithful service among the Volunteers. Last but not least, the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal which has been awarded to Mrs. D. King will be felt to be a fitting recognition of the talents, and the unsparing zeal which she devoted to the advancement of many deserving charities.

JAILS IN BANGAL.

The "Indian Daily News":—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Buchanan, I.M.S., in his report on the administration of the Jails of Bengal for last year makes a plenary admission of the practical failure of the department to carry out any well-considered scheme for the "separate and special treatment of juvenile prisoners." "I am strongly of opinion," he writes, "that if we are to make any attempt to reform prisoners we can only look for success if we get them young," and the conclusion arrived at is that "if boys of this impressionable age are kept in association with adult criminals, they are apt to deteriorate rapidly, and are only too ready to learn all the worst tricks and vices of adult criminals." We know that in Calcutta a large number of there boys come into the jails from the Presidency Courts with short sentences and too often leave worse than they entered them. With a view to mitigate the admitted evils of the system, various proposals have been made, from time to time, but their practical outcome has so far been thoroughly unsatisfactory. Latterly, Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan contended for the handing over to the Jail Department of the Alipere Reformatory School which has been favourably reported on by two official committees which sat on them, and finally the Bengal Government have agreed to the scheme for the conversion of the Alipore School into a Juvenile Jail. Even the Government of India have notified their consent to the evacuation of the Reformatory School, but apparently with a view to avoid any appearance of unseemly hurry, the actual transfer has not yet been effected. As a pendant to the above, we may quote Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan's concluding observations: "I regret to say that I still find too often boys of tender age in jails, and I would again point out the extreme undesirability of allowing boys under 16 to go to a jail even while under trial or pending transfer to a Reformatory. This is a matter very strongly recognised in England, and I think all agree that boys of under 16 years should never be allowed inside a jail." We are glad Lieut.-Col. Buchanan gives such prominence to the matter.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The "Indian Spectator":—The interest of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council centres mainly round the opening and the closing speech of H. E. the Governor. They breathe at once a determination on His Excellency's part to be every inch a Governor, and an earnest desire to carry on the administration, as far as may be, in accordance with the sentiments and advice of the chosen or representative leaders of the people. The storm of 1857 was followed by a transfer of the Government from the Company to the Crown. The unrest through which we are now passing, after an interval of fifty years, will synchronise, as is evident from His Excellency's speech, with a transfer of a considerable portion of the responsibilities of the Government, especialy in the management of local affairs, from the bureaucracy to the people. The non-official member will from next year be consulted before the budget is submitted to the Government of India. This reform has already been introduced in Madras if we are not the first to adopt it, we may remember the advice given to all prudent and wordly-wise persons, not to be either the first or the last to adopt an innovation. We shall, however, score against the benighted presidency in the south, and the ignited presidency in the north; by widening the popular basis of our district municipalities. We are sure others will follow our example. The Decentralisation Commission is almost certain to recommend a change in the constitution of our municipalities, similar to that which was announced by His Excellency on Saturday last. The non-official members must have felt that their speeches were no longer treated as inflictions to be patiently borne by the officials compelled to listen to them.

The "Indu Prakash":—On Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie submitted before the Bombay Legislative Council the financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1908-09. It will be seen that the budgets for the three years considered in the financial statement of 1908-09 are prosperity budgets, and the Hon. member in charge of the statement, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie is to be congratulated on his good fortune in his being enabled to put before the Council prosperity budgets. But he is more to be congratulated and thanked for the expenditure side. For, unlike a miser who becomes more stingy as more he gets, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, instead of cutting his coat according to the cloth is "more than living up to our income and drawing upon our still handsome balances." He is to be complimented not because he spends more than he earns on the strength of "our handsome balances," but because the excess of expenditure over income is incurred in the public interests.

The "Parsi":—The two most notable items brought up at the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council last Saturday were the promises of an opportunity being given to members to get their suggestions embodied in the budget under discussion before submitting it to the Government of India for sanction, and of a considerable extension in the elective principle in local self-government throughout the Presidency. His Excellency the Governor in an admirable speech, detailed the latter proposals, which provide in the case of all but the smallest and most backward municipalities for two-thirds of the members being elected, due regard being had to such details as the representation of minorities, etc. Sir George Clarke also recommends the appointment in all cases where the official element is greatly reduced or disappears altogether of a permanent executive head, like the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. This, no doubt, is necessary, but the arrangement can only be regarded as the smallest of inevitable evils, the reason for the appointment of the permanent executive head not being, as in Bombay, the magnitude and complications of work permanently employing several thousand men, but rather as a check on the eccentricities of the elected body. It is probably, however, the best arrangement that can be devised for the present, and only needs tact to make it successful. In an imperfect world, it will be too much to expect necessary tact in all instances.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—It is indeed a pleasure to turn to the proceedings of the last sessions of the Legislative Council Meeting held in Poona last week. H. E. Sir George Clarke's remarks both at the opening and close of the Council couched at once in the most sympathetic spirit of an earnest and most conscientious ruler will not fail to appeal largely to all classes of the people in this Presidency, and even outside it. We wish much that other Provinces of India followed the example of Sir George Clarke in taking the people into the confidence of Government through its representatives by a broad and business-like interchange of views between the two of which His Excellency has given such signal proof at the last Council Meeting. His were not merely words that looked great on paper or whose delivery produced a momentary impression on those who listened to them. No, there was a genuine ring of earnestness and of sympathy, and a certain unmistakable candour about them that appealed largely to every heart. His Excellency's remarks at the conclusion of the Council's Sessions testify admirably to what we have expressed.

The "Praja Bandhu":—It is, indeed, somewhat satisfactory to find that the criticism in the Press re the delay in presenting the Budget in the council is gradually having some effect inasmuch as this year it was presented a fortnight earlier than was the case last year. One fails to understand why the Bombay Government cannot present the Budget before the new financial year actually begins as is done by more than one Provincial Government. There is, however, some hope that in course of time the desire of the people in this connection may be fulfilled. The criticism in the Press as regards another important matters is having an effect on the authorities, for it was announced at the last meeting of the council that non-official members, instead of being obliged to carry on debates of a more or less academical character, will have the privilege of suggesting modifications in the items on the expenditure side.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The "Indian Spectator":—It is for the present the province of the courts to pronounce upon the reliability of the remarkable and sensational evidence given in the Alipore trials. If this evidence be true, the anarchists in Bengal have really been waging war against the King-Emperor, whatever their offence may be, if any at all, in technical law. At the present stage it may be permissible to remark that the sensational details narrated by the principal witness corroborate the view which we have several times expressed, that the revolutionaries, whether arrested or at large, have taken for their model of patriotic conduct the Sannyasis who wished to overthrow Muhammadan rule in Bengal, and whose warcry, in that remarkable novel—Anandamatha—by India's greatest novelist, Bankim Chandra, is innocently raised even in "moderate" Congresses. We are not sure if anarchists in Europe loot the houses of innocent private citizens to provide themselves with money. The Sannyasis of old, who mixed themselves with politics, adopted the ethics of Robin Hood. Another point of interest in the evidence given at Alipore is that whatever the literal meaning of Svaraj may be, a certain class of persons understand thereby the repudiation of any allegiance to the British Government.

THE BARODA TRAMWAYS.

The "Rast Goftar":—The city of Baroda is indebted to the enterprise of Messrs. Karmalli Brothers for their tramway service. The time of ticca garries and other old fashioned vehicles has gone and in large organised cities they have given place to cheaper and more economic forms of conveyance. One wonders that a progressive city like Baroda which as the metropolitan town of the State, is the centre of trade and industry, should have waited so long for such a convenient form of conveyance as the Tramways. In these days of Swadeshi enterprises, when every stimulus is given to encourage indigenous industries it is gratifying to note that Baroda has not had to depend for its tram service, as Bombay has to, on foreign enterprise. The inauguration ceremony was gone through with great eclat, and the fact that His Highness the Gaekwar honoured the occasion with his presence shows that Baroda lays great store by the new tramway service, which is placed at the disposal of its denizens by the enterprise of the contractors. The occasion elicited some very valuable criticisms from the Gaekwar, who made it an opportunity to say a few words of admonition to his brother princes and rulers in India.

'VARSITY HOWLERS.

A Cambridge "Fresher," writing in the "Pall Mall Magazine," revives that ever-genial topic—the howlers of English novelists who deal with university life in this country. Several of these are now stock stories at Cambridge. "For instance," writes "Fresher," "one novelist is said to have stated that a man sat in his room in the cloisters of Trinity and watched the 'Varsity eight practising along the backs. The truth is that no rooms in the cloisters of Trinity look out upon the river, and the 'Varsity eight does not practise within three miles of the backs, which even to the casual eye would hardly appear suitable for the purpose."

WHISPERING AND BUMPS.

Again, a lady novelist is said to have maid "bow" perform the extraordinary feat of leaning forward in the middle of a race and whispering something into "stroke's" ear. "Fresher" points out that only a man with the proportions of a giraffe could have attempted this garrulous exploit. "Besides", he adds, "the rhythm of a crew's rowing would be somewhat disturbed by 'bow' stopping to make any remark whatsoever, and I should like to hear the remarks of the rest of the crew if he did." Finally, not long ago a well-known magazine came out with an illustration which represented Oxford College crews racing side by side! The narrowness of the river, of course, makes such racing altogether impossible, and the "bumping race," takes its place, a system by which each boat starts about sixty yards behind the one in front and endeavours to catch it before it passes the winnig post.

ETIQUETTE AND FAMILY LIFE.

On one point, however, a novelist seems to have come out all right, and that is on the all-important etiquette of calling: "Not very long ago I read a novel of University life in which the system of calling produced a humorous situation. A gentleman whose son has already been in residence for one year decides to go to the 'Varsity himself. For three days after the beginning of term he sees nothing of his son, and finally goes round and demands why he has not been to see him. The son replies that he expected that his father would come round if he wished to see him. 'But I couldn't,' says the father; 'you're 'second-year, and I'm only a fresher.'" Point is added to this fictitious incident by the fact that a father and son are at present in residence together at a certain college in Cambridge. Another snare for the unwary novelist is the wet day. Neither hero nor villain, "blue" nor "smug," may shield himself from rain, for, as "Fresher" puts it: "The undergraduate who appeared with an umbrella would create nearly as much stir as did Jonas Hanway on the memorable day when the umbrella made its first appearance in London." "Fresher's" article also contains some interesting information concerning that important personality, the "gyp," who is so often responsible for the extraordinary vitality of university legends.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions and gifts towards the above School:—

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C. H. Setalwad, Esqr., 4th Presidency Magistrate	15	0	0
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Seth Manaklal Valjee, 1 fara 12 pylees and 1 tipri rice.
Messrs Shah Thakarsey Muljee and Co., 2 bags rice and 1 fara tuar pulse.
Shah Pooja Thakarsee, 2 bags rice and 1 fara tuar pulse.
Shah Thakar Chapsey Raochod, ladoos 1½ maunds.
"In afflicted memory of his late revered mother Bai Meherbai N. Vachaghandy, from her son, 3 pieces Madras cloth, each 20 yards, worth Rs 25
A gentleman of Bhownuggar, through Mr. Hargovan Parbhudas, 5 fara wheat, worth Rs. 25.
Dr. Ramrao 1 fara wheat, worth Rs. 5.
Seth Kalianjee Keshavjee, 1 1-2 fara rice, 1 fara dal and 2 maunds wheat flour.
A charitably disposed Hindu gentleman, 100 mangoes and ½ maund sweetmeats.
Seth Jamnadas Shobhbaram, 66 mangoes.
Seth Dadabhoy D Jassawalla, 30 mangoes.
Shah Dungarsey Chapabhuj School Master, Akhlana fiddle, worth Rs. 15.
Seth Magunlal U Desai, 36 cotton ganjifrocks.
Seth Tejoo Kala, 3 maunds ladoos.
Ratansee muksjee, 21 Maderpat and 15 nainsook, ready-made banians.

THE POLAR ICE.

Latest Danger to the World.

The terrible pronouncement has just been made by no less an authority than Professor Pierre P. Serviss, that the time is coming when a great part of the civilised world will be overwhelmed with mountains of ice advancing from the north, burying hills lakes, forests, rivers and cities under their glittering mass, and driving millions upon millions of human beings, and countless animels of all descriptions, a thousand miles towards the equator for refuge. Canada will become an icy wilderness, the St. Lawrence Valley and the Great Lakes will be covered a mile deep with glaciers, the richest lands and the proudest capitals of Northern Europe and the United States will disapper from the sight of heaven, and the very ribs of the continents will crack and yield under the frozen burden piled upon them, so that the ocean will pour in to drown vast regions that the ice itself does not cover.

Such is the prediction of geology, if we may accept the conclusions recently reached by investigators who have been studying the phenomena of "raised beaches," which are to be found all over the northern hemisphere. "Raised beaches," or "abandoned shore lines," testify to the fact that during some recent geologic epoch the lands where they exist were submerged beneath the waves of great lakes or of the ocean. At present these ancient beaches lie, in many cases, high on the flanks of broad elevations of land, but they tell us as plainly as if they were so many printed books that once that high-lying land was a sea bottom.

The most significant thing about the whole phenomenon is the fact that it is recurrent in its nature. It comes again and again, but the lapse of time between two invasions is long enough to permit the growth of new civilisations and new empires, from the memory of which, in their later stages, even the tradions of the universal deluges and catastrophes that overwhelmed their predecessors usually fade away. Thus geology, by its discoveries, corroborates the Scripture narrative of a Flood that drowned nearly all mankind. But geology does not stop there. It declares that the Flood of Noah was merely the latest of these catastrophes, and neither the first nor the last of them.

It is the ice and not the ocean that is the primal agent of change. It is the ice which moves first, swooping down from the polar regions and depressing the land so that the shores are submerged and the sea rolls in. Another cause of invasion by the sea also supervenes, which will be mentioned later,

But this change would never occur and the ice would never more, if the earth were not like a spinning top whose peg has sunk from an upright position and is slowly swinging round, as it whirls. The earth-top spins at the rate of one turn every twenty-four hours, and its peg swings round at the rate of one turn in about 21,000 years. At the same time the earth travels round the sun once every year, but not all the while at the same distance. It so happens that, at present, the north pole of the earth, which we may regard as the top of the top (since it is the northern hemisphere that contains most of the land and most of the inhabitants of the globe), leans away from the sun in the winter time and towards the sun in the summer time.

AN ICY ENDING FOR CIVILISED PEOPLE.

But in the winter time the earth is 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than in the summer time. From this two important facts arise, the first of which is that the winter is warmer than it would be if the north pole, or the top of the top, leaned away from the sun when the earth was at its greatest, instead of its least, distance from the sun. The second fact is that the winter is shorter than it would be if it occurred when the earth is most distant from the sun. It is shorter because the earth moves faster when it is nearer the sun. The combined effect of these two facts is to make our winters, at present, less severe than otherwise, they would be.

But this fortunate state of things is not permanent. It has not always been thus and it will not always remain thus, and thereby hangs the tragic tale of the future fate of the whole north temperate zone.

Remember, what has just been said, that the peg of the earth-top is slowly revolving, making a complete turn in 21,000 years. From this fact it follows that 10,500 years from now the north pole, or the top of the top, will lean towards the sun in the summer time and away from the sun in the winter time. An examination of our two diagrams will make the contrast of the two situations clear. When the northpole leans towards the sun at the time when the earth is nearest to it, we shall have a hot but short summer, to be followed (since then the pole will lean away from the sun when the earth is most distant), by a long, very cold winter.

Now, many considerations prove that when this condition of things arrives (as it inevitably will do, because there is no mere speculation involved here, for we are dealing with astronomical facts) the heat of the short summer will not suffice to counterbalance the effects of the cold, of the long winter, and there will result an accumulation of rice and snow in the north polar regions. It will be piled up thousands of feet.

All the northern part of North America (this is the point at which Professor Servis' study has been made) and Siberia will be buried under an enormous ice-cap, as northern Greenland is at the present day. This accumulation of weight about the north pole will change the earth's centre of gravity and thus the oceans will be drawn northward, becoming deeper in their northern parts and submerging the shores of the continents. At the same time the ice, by the pressure continually accumulating behind as it piles up, will be forced towards the south, across Canada, for instance, and into the United States.

As one long freezing winter succeeds another, a complete change of climate will come on. New Yorkers will be forced to clothe themselves in Arctic furs. The great harvest lands of the north-west will be buried so long in snow that during the short summer their production will fall off, and recourse will be had to the fields of the south. The cotton lands will have to be turned into wheat fields to supply the demand, or else the natives will have to imitate the Chinese and begin to live on rice.

At last the accumulated ice will advance. Down across the St. Lawrence and the line of the lakes it will come with irresistible force. Tremendous glaciers will clothe the mountains. All the beautiful valleys will be buried in ice. Avalanches will begin to sweep from the summits of the Catskills. Masses of ice will break in mighty cataracts over the precipitious sides of the Palisades. Farms, gardens, country estates, hotels, the castles of millionaires crowning the hights overlooking the now beautiful river, will be overwhelmed and buried. The cities will be destroyed, and covered up under hundreds of feet of snow and ice. The history of previous catastrophes, written on the face of the earth, is evidence that the picture drawn by Professor Serviss is not exaggerated.—"Science Siftings."

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Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
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Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK'S CASE.

Application for Bail.

In the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, counsel for Bal Gangadhar Tilak, editor of the Marathi newspaper "Kesari," who stands committed for trial for sedition and other charges, in respect of articles published in the "Kesari," made an application in relation to the enlargement of Tilak on bail.

Mr. D. B. Binning, (with whom were Mr. R. Branson, Advocate General, and Mr. Inverarity,) appeared for the Crown, instructed by Mr. Bowen Public Prosecutor. Mr. Jinnah was instructed by Messrs. Raghvaya Bhimji and Nagindas.

Mr. Jinnah said that the defence had inquired of the Public Prosecutor whether he would waive his right to forty-eight hours' previous notice, in order to enable the accused to apply for his release on bail earlier; but their request was not acceded to. This period of 48 hours would expire at 5-30 o'clock that evening, and in order to prevent a mishap, he moved that the application might be heard at that time.

His Lordship said he was not willing to hear long arguments after a day's heavy work in the Sessions.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that were the Public Prosecutor to waive his right to the full 48 hours' notice, he, for his part, would make the application in the afternoon, as he had not gone through the papers yet.

His Lordship expressed his willingness to hear the application, on the understanding that the parties agreed to the hearing of it after the murder case trial was over.

Mr. Binning remarked that he did not know whether it would be convenient for his learned leader, Mr. Inverarity, to appear at that time.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked that in the event of the Crown insisting on full notice, the matter had best be argued on Thursday morning. As he was not well, he would not hear it in the evening.

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Tilak was in jail; but his presence in Court would be required for the purpose of executing the bond.

The Judge: That is on the assumption that bail was granted.

Mr. Jinnah: It is so.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked that there was no necessity for the bringing up of the accused into the Court at the time of the application. After the application was disposed of, it would be time enough to consider about the execution of the bond, or otherwise.

At the rising of the Court at 5·30 p.m., the parties were not present in Court, and nothing more was done in the matter of the application for bail.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

In the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and a special jury, Nanabhai Jagjivan, a young Hindu, was charged with the murder of his kept mistress Mariam, on the morning of the 16th April last, by stabbing her with a knife. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Binning defended the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The following gentlemen were impanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. A. Parker, foreman.

Mr. Fatehchand Mallik,	Mr. A. J. Billimoria
Mr. K. Subramani Aiyer	Mr. F. Lawson
Mr. W. C. Anderson	Mr. Pochaji B. Dubash
Mr. John Greig	Mr. Pallonji D. Chowna

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury for the Crown, read the Section of the Indian Penal Code under which the charge was laid, and said that the facts of the case were very simple. Deceased was the kept mistress of the accused, who used to take her to a house of ill fame, keep her there for some time and then take her back to his house. On the morning referred to, accused had taken the deceased to the house in question; but when he went back to take her home, he became very much excited on seeing the deceased drive away in a victoria with a young Mahomedan named Gulam Hussain Haji Ali Juma. The accused followed them and stabbed the deceased in the breast with a knife.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution; and the Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Honour Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

NARSEY MAKANJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained a rule 'nisi' for the final discharge of the insolvents under section 60 of the Insolvency Act.

RE CHAMPSEY POONA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

SHAIK ABDUL REHMAN SHAIK HASSUM.

Mr. Bahadurji, for an opposing creditor, applied for a rule 'nisi,' calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not pay a portion of his salary to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the creditors. Counsel said that the insolvent was indebted to the creditor to the extent of Rs. 2,648 and he was in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company on a monthly salary of Rs.150. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE. JAMES OCNOR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained a provisional interim order till the next Court day.

RE. ARDASIR PESTONJI DAVAR.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, for a creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent, his wife, and other witnesses. His Lordship granted the application.

RE. EBRAHIM HAJI ALLEJA.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim order.

RE JAMAL SAKUR MEMON.

On the application of Mr. Manker, his Lordship made absolute a rule for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition.

RE HUME MOFFAT AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia, the hearing of the insolvents' matter was adjourned with an extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMEDALI TYEBJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Krishna Ram Gordhanadas; Shabudin Salla Kokani; Curseiji Nowroji Chinoy; Munohar Jan Atmaram; Nowroji H. Contractor; Pandurang Narayen Rane; Hiraj Gopal Thakar; Pallonji Curseiji Powalla; Narsuji Kallidas Khatre; and Haji Yusuf Ebji and another.

POLICE COURT.

THE "ARUNODAYA" CASE.

Further Hearing.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor, printer and publisher of the "Arunodaya," a Marathi weekly newspaper printed at Thana, was charged under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India and with promoting feeling of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Bodas, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Bowen wished to call a witness.

Mr. Davar objected, on the ground that the prosecution could call no witness at that stage.

His Worship disallowed the objection.

Jairam Narsoo Ketker was then called. Examined by Mr. Bowen, he said that he was a bookseller and his shop was near the Madhav Bag in Bombay. He had a partner named Vishnu Vithal Lele. The business was styled the "Hind Agency." Narayen Narsoo Ketker, who was his brother, was a manager. He knew the" Arunodaya. " He sold the first issue of each month. He saw the issue of the 5th of April of which he had sold about 15 or 20 copies in his shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that he left school about five years ago and had been selling newspapers for the last two years. He started taking the "Arunodaya" about 8 months ago. He had no written document to show that. He received copies of the "Arunodaya" of the 5th April. He said it from memory. His man fetched them from Thana. He did not bring any copy nor did he see any offered for sale in Bombay. His brother was a solicitor's clerk. His present occupation was that of a bookseller.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said that his brother had ordered the copies from Thana. When he said that he never saw any copies of the "Arunodaya" in Bombay, he meant that he did not see any but those sold by him. He did not go to Thana to bring the copies.

Mr. Bowen said this concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. F. F. Gordon, examined by Mr. Davar, said that he was the editor and proprietor of the "Advocate of India," which was duly registered in Bombay under the Act. He saw an issue of the "Advocate of India" of the 30th April 1908 which contained a paragraph headed the "Spirit of Sedition Abroad" and a second paragraph headed "A Grave Warning."

Mr. Davar: Where did you get the circular headed "A Grave Warning" from?

Mr. Gordon objected to the question. He could only say that the circular appeared in the paper. Where he got the circular from he would not say unless desired to do so by the Court.

Mr. Davar said that he did not wish to ask the witness anything that might incriminate him.

Mr. Gordon submitted that he could not give out the sources of information.

Mr. Davar said that the accused had in his statement said where he had got the circular from. It was circulated broadcast in India with a remark underneath, "Please distribute". He wanted to have the accused's statement corroborated.

His Worship held the question relevent.

Mr. Gordon then said he never had a circular. He took the matter from a Calcutta newspaper. He had not seen the circular since. He had inserted it in his paper for information and he thought not for any seditious purposes.

For no other purpose?—No.

Not for filling up the hollows?—Not quite.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said he supposed the Sub-Editor had given the head-line. The article was by that head-line labelled as a seditious article. One of the purposes in publishing it was to point out to the authorities that seditious matter of this character was being distributed.

Re-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that he had no particular knowledge of the Oriental Translator's Office. He knew that office translated passages from vernacular papers into English.

Mr. George C. Plinston, examined by Mr. Davar, said that he was the editor of the "Bombay Gazette" and had been for many years. He saw the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of the 30th April 1908, where a passage appeared under the heading of "Money saved is Money Earned." The matter was sent to him. He could not remember where he got it from. He did not know he was going to be asked about it and therefore had not taken the trouble to look it up. Very likely he received it by post. Had no recollection whether he got it from India or from England. He should not open it. It would be opened by the Sub-Editor who would put it on his table if there was any doubt about it. His object in inserting it was fairly obvious.

Mr. Davar: Would you tell us how it was obvious? We are a bit dense here.

Witness: I am sorry.

Witness further said that the purpose was obvious from the heading.

Mr. Davar: Was it published only for purposes of information?

Witness: It was published not altogether for purposes of information. In every line of the circular there was a lie. He thought it his duty as a journalist to publish it with the heading under which it appeared so that the public might be able to value the circular at its proper worth. It was being circulated and he therefore thought it desirable to expose it.

Then it was published with a view to show that it was only a worthless piece of paper?—Not worthless; it was mischievous.

Mr. Plinston further said that the paragraphs which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" under the headings of "Indian Sedition" and "A Violent Threat" were published with a similar view, namely that of enabling the people to value it at its proper worth. They were passed by the News Editor or Sub-Editor who looked after telegrams, etc.

Mr. Bowen: Do you consider the letter headed "A Grave Warning" as seditious?

Mr. Davar objected. He said the witness could be asked what his opinion was about the letter.

His Worship upheld the objection, but suggested the question might be put in another way. Counsel refrained.

Mr. Arthur Napoleon Templeton, examined by Mr. Davar, said that he was the publisher of the "Bombay Gazette." All the information did not pass through his hands. It went from the Editorial Department direct to the printer. There was no necessity for him to look through it as there was sufficient confidence in the Editorial Department.

Vaijnath Vinayak, examined by Mr. Davar, said he was a clerk in the "Arunodaya" newspaper office. The number of copies printed every week was from 280 to 380.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said there were subscribers to the paper in Bombay. The issue of the 5th of April was sent to the Bombay subscribers.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Davar objected to charges being framed at this stage. He submitted the defence had already led evidence and no charges could therefore now be framed against the accused. The procedure was that first the prosecution led the evidence after which the charges were framed and then the defence led its evidence. Here the defence had already led evidence and no charges could therefore now be framed. There had been an irregularity and convictions had been quashed where such an irregularity existed.

Further discussion of the point was adjourned to Saturday next.

"HIND SWARAJYA" CASE.

Counsel's Address.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolewalla, editor, printer and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya" or the "Indian Home Ruler," a weekly Gujerati newspaper, published in Bombay, was charged under Sections 124A. and 153A. of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of his Majesty's subjects. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. M. Dixit, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Indrajit, in continuing his address, said that the accused had written about the country in times of old resounding with the names of Akbar, Rana Pratapsingh, Nana Saheb, Tantia Topi and Tippu Sultan; but, Counsel submitted, the word "resounded" here was not meant in any particular sense and could be used either in a good or a bad sense. The writer had here used the word in no particular sense and he had certainly not used it in a good sense in connection with the names of Nana Saheb and Tantia Topi. It would be absurd to say that he looked upon these two persons as heroes. The writer had also mentioned the name of Tippu Sultan, but it would again be absurd to say that a Hindu could hold up that monarch as a national hero. The accused had, moreover, referred to English heroes as well in a previous article. There he had drawn a comparison between Lord Dalhousie and Lord Ripon and had said that Lord Ripon's was the one policy which should be adopted by the British Government in India.

Mr. Bowen: But, it was undoubtedly an incitement to rebellion where Nana Saheb and Tantia Topi of the Mutiny time were held up as heroes.

Mr. Indrajit submitted that it was far from that. The accused had not held them up as heroes.

Continuing Counsel said that there was not a single sentence in the whole article which could be said to ask the people to come to the conclusion that the Government should be subverted. The writer had said that there were no press prosecutions in Akbar's time.

The Magistrate: Was there any press in India at that time? (Laughter.)

Mr. Indrajit then said that his Worship had to consider the article as a whole, and cited several rulings in support of his argument. Counsel further said the main point was what the intention of the accused was in writing the article, and that should be decided by judging the article as a whole and not by picking up passages and words here and there. When the article was written there was profound quiet in the Presidency of Bombay. H. E. Sir George Clarke and his Government were most popular and there could therefore be no cause whatever for producing any feelings of unrest when the article was written or even now. He submitted that the article did not in any way tend to excite animosity against the Government, but was only a fair and open criticism of acts of Government and the accused should therefore be acquitted.

His Worship reserved judgment till to-morrow.

A NATIVE PAPER'S IMPRINT.

Mr. F. F. Gordon Fined.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. F. Gordon of the "Jagad Vritta" newspaper, appeared in answer to a summons issued against him at the instance of one Vasanji Dayalji Gaustre calling upon him to show cause why process should not be issued against him for a breach of Sections 3 and 14 of the Press Act, namely putting an incorrect imprint on the "Jagad Vritta" a Marathi weekly newspaper. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the complainant.

Vasanji Dayalji then gave formal evidence.

Mr. Gordon then made his statement. He admitted that the imprints were technically imperfect, but they could not have in any way confused anybody as to where the paper was printed. It did not misrepresent anything nor could it mislead anybody as to where it was printed. The object of the Act was to prevent any secret production of a newspaper of this kind and there could be no possible idea of evading the law. The law was practically, if not technically, complied with. The complaint was a frivolous one and an attempt was made to use the process of this Court for his own private end by the complainant. There were similar cases before the late Mr. Karsondas in which the Magistrate allowed the proprietors of certain vernacular newspapers to correct similar mistakes in imprints and the cases were then withdrawn. This prosecution was a part of a campaign started against the "Jagad Vritta" by the organ of Mr. Tilak, who said that the "Jagad Vritta" was subsidised by Government to the extent of Rs. 2,000 a month. He was sorry to say this was not true.

The Magistrate discharged the accused in regard to the charge under Section 14 for making a wrong declaration in the imprint on the issue of the 26th April, but convicted him of the infringement of Section 3 in that he omitted to give the names of the printer and publisher in the imprint on the issue of the 7th June. His Worship said that he did not think the accused's intention was to conduct a secret press, but at the same time the provisions of the Act should be observed. It was not at all a serious offence and he fined the accused Rs. 25.

MADRAS AND S. M. RAILWAY.

Presentation to Mr. T. Wake.

The new Traffic Audit office buildings of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was the scene on Saturday of the presentation of a Valedictory Address and souvenir, by the staff of the Audit Department, to their chief, Mr. T. Wake, on his retirement from service. The eastern and of the offices was cleared and sitting room provided for. The Address casket, and oil-painting and a bromide enlargement of Mr. Wake to be preserved.

Audit Office, were here exhibited. Besides the officers and staff of the Department, who numbered over 500, including members transferred to the South Indian Railway Company who came in specially to take part in the function, and several retired members of the staff, there were several officers of other Departments of the Railway, who attended to do honour to a highly respected official. Amongst those present were Messrs. A. B. Strange, C. Tew, G. A. Wilby, W. E. Harrison, A. Edwards, W. K. Bullmore, W. Herbert C. Looberpel, G. Baillie, C. Campbell, P. F. Thomas, W. A. Cooke, C. Vanlgen, H. Jones, B. Mopurappah, C. Parthasarathy Moodelly, L. Cundasawmy Moodelly, F. J. McGuire and J. Lord.

Mr. A. Edwards, Deputy Chief Auditor, was voted to the chair and called upon Mr. B. Mopurappah, one of the representative members of the Audit staff, to read the Address. The Address was an artistic production, the work of Messrs. Vest and Co. Mount Road and was printed in four colours. It was handed to Mr. Wake by the reader, encased in a cylindrical silver casket, artistically embossed with swami figures and supported on each side by a silver representation of crossed bamboos, the whole being on an ebony plinth. Silver bulls reposed at each end of the base, with a silver figure of Maharajah, the presiding deity of the stage, placed between them. Mr. Mopurappah explained that the design of the casket and the symbols were specially selected. The oil painting which accompanied the Address is the work of Mr. C. J. Kristna Raju, of Madras, and reflect great credit on the Artist. It was admitted on all hands to be an excellent likeness. Mr. Mopurappah explained that the casket and oil painting were not originally what were intended to be their parting gifts. Mr. Wake, after much persuasion had consented to receive only an inexpensive Address and no presents with it. In spite, however, of the objections raised, the staff thought the least they could do for so worthy a chief was at least to offer the gifts now presented, hiding the small tokens would serve to remind him and his family of his connection with the M. R. C. and of the loyal staff he presided over.

The principal guests were then garlanded and a miniature on ivory of the Cauvery aniout was presented to Mr. Wake on behalf of the staff transferred to the South Indian Railway. Mr. Wake thanked the staff for these gifts and Address and agreed to a request that his portrait should be hung in the Audit Office as a memento of his connection with it.

The Meeting closed with hearty cheers for Mr. Wake and with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A NEW "SARTOR."

Mr. James Milne, the editor of the interesting "Book Monthly", publishes in the June number an interview with the editor of the "Tailor and Cutter" on the dress of authors. "'You see, sir,' Mr. Andrew Lang has told us his tailor said to him —'you see, sir, if you will carry books in your pockets . . . !'

"It was the reading of this unfinished tragedy, so frequent, perhaps, in the world of letters, that took me to the office of the "Tailor and Cutter." We all know that paper for its intimate, personal, delightfully frank observations, in a sartorial way, on our great men. Clothes and the man—it is a vastly interesting subject, and the "Tailor and Cutter" is the last word about it. By the "Tailor and Cutter" one means its very able editor, Mr. W. D. F. Vincent, who has a shrewd eye for human nature and a smile for its foibles and weaknesses, as well as a trained taste for a rightly cut coat. He talks as keenly as he writes; say, when he goes to the Academy and finds that a great artist has painted Mr. Balfour in a frock coat without buttons!

THE DRESS OF AUTHORS.

"'Now tell me,' I began, 'how do authors as a class dress—well or ill or just in a middling way?'

Take them altogether, said Mr. Vincent, 'they are extremely well dressed. They would compare favourably with any other class of men. In some cases there is a straining after individuality, sometimes in the shape of unconventionality. Often, too, there are a primness, a preciseness, which are very noticeable and which are not always agreeable—they mean a lack of freedom and of harmony. The late Mr. Lucky, the historian, was all primness and precision in his clothes, which were of a fixed, professional type. I happened once to come across his tailor, who told me that Mr. Lecky would never entertain any new style.'

THE CLOTHES OF POLITICIANS.

"You say that authors as a body are to be called well dressed. Are there any influences in their work or lives which make towards that?'

"Perhaps in some measure it is due to the attention they have to pay to the dressing of their characters, because in writing a novel clothes mean character, atmosphere. They are one of the few ways of giving a fiction personage individuality, and my point is that as novelists have to bear this in mind, it exercises a reflex influence upon their own dress.'

"'Where shall we begin? With eminent members of Parliament who are also authors—with the statesman-author. Take Lord Rosebery, who is very fond of a lounge suit—may be a sign of his literary temperament. Such a suit gives him a very youthful appearance—in his instance taking many years from his age. See him in the elegant frock-coat of some of his photographs and he looks much older. A black frock-coat will add seven or ten years to a man's age so far as appearance goes.

"'Viscount Morley of Black-burn, who till the other day was John Morley, mostly wears a black frock-coat, but in summer he changes it for a grey cashmere frock-coat and the effect in the direction I have mentioned is quite remarkable.

MR. BALFOUR'S DRESS.

"'The Conservative leader, Mr. Balfour, is not altogether fair to his tailor, for he has a habit, when he is speaking, of hanging on to the lapel of his coat with his left hand. The eventual result of this, unless preventive measures are taken, must be the pulling of the coat out of shape because wool always stretches under such treatment as that. No doubt, however, his tailor puts into the neck of the coat a linen band, what we call a 'bridle,' which does not stretch, and so when the strain on the lapel ceases the garment returns to its original shape.'"

THE Calcutta Bar gives a dinner to Mr. S. P. Sinha, Advocate-General, in honour of his elevation to that office.

SPECIAL precautions have been taken to prevent anything untoward happening in the Calcutta Criminal Sessions, which commence yesterday, Sir J. Rampini, Officiating Chief Justice, presiding.

POET LAUREATE'S CONCEPTION OF WOMEN.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, Poet Laureate, writes in the "Fortnightly Review" on "Dante's Poetic Conception of Woman."

"Alike in the 'Vita Nuova' and the 'Divina Commedia,' Beatrice Portinari figures so largely and Dante's love for her from childhood in her tenth till her death in her twenty-sixth year is so striking that most persons think of the great Florentine Poet in association with no other women, their characters, their occupations, temptations, weaknesses, virtues, and everyday duties. Yet no man could be a Poet such as Dante who confined his ken to so limited a field of observation and feeling, and to whom the whole range of feminine emotion and action was not familiar; and, in the exposition of that theme, I would invite attention to that wider range and scope of interest, thought from it Beatrice will not be forgotten.

THE WOMEN OF FLORENCE.

"Let us turn, first of all, to the fifteenth canto of the Paradiso, where Cacciaguida, the Florentine ancestor, describes, while Beatrice looks on with unchanging smile, the simplicity of Florentine manners in former times, alike in men and women, but in women especially—times dear to Dante, since they immediately preceded those in which he himself lived. 'Florenza,' says Cacciaguida, calling the city by its original name.

'Florence, within her ancient boundaries
Was chaste, and sober, and in peace abode.
No golden bracelets and no headtires then,
Transparent garments, rich embroideries,
That caught the eye more than the wearer's self.'

He goes on to say that the Florentine ladies of that day left their mirror without any artificial colouring on their cheeks. Mothers themselves tended the cradle, and maidens and matrons drew off the thread from the distaff, while listenning to old tales of Troy, Fiesole, and Rome. It is Dante's own description of the manners and customs of the days when he was a child.

"Some, perhaps, will ask, Surely there is nothing very poetic in the foregoing description of woman?" If so, one must reply, indeed there is, and only the acceptance of the idea of Poetry prevailing amongst us of late years, which is essentially false, because so narrow and so exclusive of the simplest poetry at one end of the scale, and of the highest poetry at the other, could make anyone doubt that a really poetic and imaginative conception of woman must include the dedication, though not the entire dedication, of herself to domestic duty and tenderness.

"Is there nothing poetic in Wordsworth's picture of a girl turning her wheel beside an English fire?

"Is there nothing poetic in Byron's description,

'A mind at peace with all below.
A heart whose hopes are innocent,'

Or in Coventry Patmore's,

'So wise in all she ought to know,
So ignorant in all beside?'

"Is there, I venture to ask, nothing poetic, nothing romantic in the description of a young girl who blends with cultivated sensibility to Literature and Art homely tasks thus described?

. . . . . 'She brims the pail, Straining the udders with her dainty palms,
Sweet as the milk they drain. She skims the cream,
And with her sleeves rolled up and round white arms,
Makes the churn sing like boulder baffled stream.
A wimple on her head, and kirtled short,
She hangs the snow-white linen in the wind,
A heavenly earthliness.'

DOMESTICITY IN THE ILIAD.

"In the whole range of poetic literature there is no more celebrated passage than the essentially domestic picture, in the Sixth Book of the Iliad, of Hector Andromache, and their baby boy, where the Trojan hero, before sallying forth to battle afresh, stretches out his arms to clasp the little Astyanax. It might be pedantic to recite the passage in the original. But here is an excellent translation of it by Mr. Walter Leaf:—

"'So spake glorious Hector, and stretched out his arms to his boy. But the child shrank back to the bosom of his fair-girdled nurse, dismayed at his dear father's aspect, and in dread at the horse-hair crest that he beheld nodding fiercely from the helmet's top. Then his dear father laughed aloud, and his lady-mother; and forthwith glorious Hector took the helmet from his head and laid it, all gleaming, upon the ground; then kissed he his dear son, and dandled him in his arms.'

"Surely everybody feels the poetic, the romantic character of the incident, founded on the loves of the household and the hearth. Turn to Chaucer, to Milton, to Shakespeare, to any great Poet, and you will find that, like Dante, they included simple duties in their poetic conception of woman. Only in an age sicklied o'er with lackadaisical or sanctimonious sentimentality could it be otherwise."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Reference for hearing.

2-06—E F Nicholson re Land Acquisition Act 1-94 and in re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

525-06—Ardeshir H D and Co. Moltani Tehalram Girdhandas vs Danabhoy Ahmedally.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

995-07—Jamsetjee B and D Chhagan Khosal vs Chaturbhoj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

401-16299-02—447-18019-02—Smetam B and Co—Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ram chandra Withoba Balaji. Little and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonalal widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Matubhoy J and M.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06—Payne and Co. Saharabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others F P Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

97-02—Captain and V Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others Mansukhlal J and H.

Long Causes.

523-06—Captain and V Hajee Esmail Hassam vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Maljee and K.

609-07—Ardeser H D and Co. Purojhoy Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardaser Divecha and others Payne and Co.

405-07—Tankardas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs Lowndes (Cargo Ardeshir H D and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1908.

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THE LORDS AND INDIA.

LORD CURZON deprecates the discussion of Indian affairs in the House of Commons, yet invites and incites it in the Lords. We have yet to learn that the Upper House can lay claim to greater cumulative wisdom than the Commons. The debate, of which our telegrams to-day tell us, was of Lord Curzon's instigation. He gave notice to draw the Secretary of State some time ago and then postponed it. We had hoped he would withdraw it altogether, for the time is most inappropriate, and nothing Lord Curzon can say will add to the enlightenment of the Government of India or assist it in solving the problems with which it is now face to face—that of repressing sedition and granting necessary concessions at one and the same time being the most perplexing of them. Of what earthly use is it singing songs of the mistakes of the past? We all know mistakes have been made. To what good purpose does it tend repeating platitudes before a House which, if not exactly tottering to decay, is at least condemned to wholesale reorganisation? Do not the Government of India, the Secretary of State and his Council and the Cabinet fully understand the necessities of the case? Has the fact not been proved to the hilt only within the last few weeks? Has not the Secretary of State enumerated the concessions he intends to make, with a view to conciliating legitimate progressivists? And is not everybody agreed that the extension of the representative principle in institutions of this country must be gradual? What need for more palaver? Government is firm enough in its intentions and in its actions. Any interference or dictation from outside can only serve to embarrass responsible Ministers and further to mislead an already misguided people. But the desire to hold forth on India proves irresistible to Lord Curzon. His allusion to the frontier campaign and his desire to "hear nothing more of schemes for advancing and driving railway lines into tribal territory" would be amusing were it not so palpably malicious. There was an opportunity for a "dab" at his quondam colleague, Lord Kitchener, and Lord Curzon could not let it pass. But that was merely by the way, so also the reference to the Anglo-Russian treaty and Afghanistan—very indiscreet and uncalled for both of them. What Lord Curzon wanted was to draw Lord Morley as to the intentions of the Government with regard to India merely that he might criticise them. Government has no intentions beyond what it has expressed, very plainly and on more occasions than one. Lord Curzon's hope that Government means to keep order was gratuitous if not insolent, and we are glad to find Lord Morley resented the tone of the ex-Viceroy's remarks. The references to the Educational errors were a mere string of platitudes and those to our neighbours a glaring indiscretion. "Europeans in India," he continued, "look to Viscount Morley for what he may say to-night. They want the promise that he will maintain law and order carried out effectively and not in instalments." Europeans in India looked for nothing at all of the kind. They have had that promise solemnly given and reiterated both here and at Home on several important occasions, and are content. Europeans in India, who had read Lord Curzon's notice of motion, looked to Lord Morley to reprove and condemn Lord Curzon and his irresponsible utterances, and they did not look in vain.

Whatever we may think of Lord Morley's Civil Service dinner speech, that of Tuesday night left little to be desired. It was plain, lucid, and every word of it was forceful and pregnant with meaning. We are glad the Secretary of State reproved the ex-Viceroy's indiscretions of language and tactics and resented his insidious attempt to introduce an element of party feeling into the debate, whilst at the same time professing to deprecate it. He was bound to say that he saw no difference between Lord Curzon's tone and tactics on this most grave subject, and the tone and the tactics of any ordinary party debate. Did not Lord Curzon make an altogether unnecessary attack on the "itinerant orators of the emotional type—all extreme Radicals?" If he wished to avoid the introduction of party feeling, why have made use of the term "Radical?" The employment of that word at once introduced partisanship. But Lord Morley's criticism proved trying to Lord Curzon, who in this country was unaccustomed to have his utterances criticised and his statements challenged—that is until Lord Kitchener crossed swords with him,—and apparently his return to Parliamentary life, in the Lords, has not yet taught him that he who castigates must himself bear castigation; and he writhed under the whip of Lord Morley, rising again and again to protest against the interpretation put upon his words by the Secretary of State.

For one reason only do we not regret that the debate took place. It furnished Lord Morley with an excellent opportunity of testifying to the manful courage with which Lord Minto, unyielding to panic on the one side, and to disgust at blind and reckless crimes on the other, had persisted in the path which has been marked out by the Secretary of State. Between no two servants of the Crown, added Lord Morley, is there better understanding or fuller confidence than between Lord Minto and himself. Lord Minto's speech in introducing the Explosives and Press Act, in which he said that no crime would deter him from endeavouring to meet honest reformers, was a very fine utterance and one which satisfied every reasonable person in India. The Secretary of State very wisely emphasised the importance of public men abstaining from anything calculated to make the people think that they were influenced by personal considerations, in view of the tremendous issues involved; and doubtless Lord Curzon felt the thrust. There are those among us who imagine Government has erred in not taking more sternly repressive measures in India. There are some who would have pulled the trigger when the mob charged the police in Bombay last Monday afternoon. But the time has not arrived for the adoption of measures so aptly described in the terms Lord Morley quoted: "Martial law and no damned nonsense." Yet that time may come.

THE MALETS. The late Sir Edward Malet, though he never served in India, was intimately connected with Bombay where the Malet family has been well known, ever since his grandfather, Sir Charles Warre Malet, joined the Civil Service here in 1770. Sir Charles was a famous diplomatist, well versed in the tortuous politics of the Native Indian Courts, and his masterpiece was the achievement of the Triple Alliance between us, the Nizam and the Peshwa against Tipu Sultan of Mysore in 1790. So highly was this service valued by Lord Cornwallis the Governor-General and the other authorities, that the Home Government conferred a baronetcy upon him then a very unusual honour indeed for a Bombay man. He retired from the service in 1798 after being for a few months Member of Council and having acted for a very brief while as Governor of Bombay; and next year he married, at the age of 45, the daughter of the well known painter, James Wales, by whom he left eight sons, many of whom were remarkable for their longevity. Two of them entered the Bombay Civil Service like their father, and one of them, Arthur Malet, rose to be like him Member of Council half a century later, retiring in 1860 and surviving till 1888, when he was 82. His brother, the uncle of Sir Edward, was still more long-lived. He retired early from Bombay at the age of 47 in 1855, and lived till almost the other day, when he died five years short of completing his century. This is, we believe, the most remarkable instance of longevity among Anglo-Indians, the first lives of father and son, Sir Charles and Hugh Pointz Malet, extending to just a century and a half, 1753 to 1902. This long-lived uncle of Sir Edward Hugh Pointz Malet is famous as the discoverer of Matheran, which he first ascended in 1851 and brought into public notice. His brother's Arthur Malet's name is connected with the other hill station of Mahableshwar. A third son of Sir Charles, Colonel Grenville Malet, entered the Bombay Army and was killed in 1856 at the capture of Bushire in the Persian War.

The Malets were keen sportsmen, and Sir Charles hunted lions in Gujarat, where they are now practically extinct. We gave some time ago his own account of this lion hunt extracted from his friend James Forbes' "Oriental Memories." His son, Colonel Grenville Malet, had the rare experience of having his head, in one of his tiger hunts, actually in the month of a tiger; but fortunately his companion shot the brute just at that moment and he was able to escape uninjured. Arthur Malet was Member of Council here during the Mutiny and his services during that critical period won high praise from his colleague Lord Elphinstone. He initiated the defence system of Bombay and also a great scheme of works for the reclamation of land on Bombay harbour, which was subsequently carried out according to his design; and Arthur Bunder at Colaba is called after him to commemorate the designer. Thus it will be seen that the Malets have writ their name large on the history of Bombay and Western India during the last three or four generations. Sir Charles's eldest son continued the diplomatic traditions of his father, though not in India, but on the Continent, and both he and his son were successively British representatives at the Prussian and German Courts. He formed an intimate friendship with Bismarck, in whose memoirs he figures often. Events of great importance happened during the time he represented British interests in Germany, till in 1866, when Austria was finally driven from the Germanic Confederation, he retired. His son, Sir Edward, also won his laurels as a diplomatist, especially in Germany. He was also for a short while in Egypt, representing British interests at the critical time of Araby Pasha's revolt, and the bombardment of Alexandria. Lord Cromer succeeded him at Cairo, where he remained till last year. Sir Edward Malet represented England at both the Hague Conferences of 1900 and 1906. He died at the age of not quite 71, not at all a long span of life for a Malet.

OVERLAND TRADE WITH CHINA. MR. DESANTOS, Superintendent of the Inland Trade Registration Department has prepared from the *Indian Trade Journal* an interesting account of the development of overland trade between India and Burma and China. The period dealt with extends from 1888 down to last year and the figures given are of especial interest in view of the Railway Board's proposals in connection with the Bhamo-Tengueyh Railway. There are several road routes at present in use though their popularity has changed greatly. The old road from Bhamo runs to Nampaung, crossing the Taiping river at Myothit. The frontier is crossed at Nampaung and thence the road runs to Penghsi after which it branches of one part running north to Simapa, Sima and Myitkyina and the other to Taiping Kai and Manchang. The river is crossed in several places. There is another road in the same direction which branches off near Momauk and runs south of the river to Manchang where the two roads unite to run in to Tenguyeh with several routes branching off north and forming a network between the southern road and that which runs from Penghsi to Myitkyina and round in a South-Easterly direction to Tengueyh. Another route runs from Bhamo to Namkham and then into Chinese Shan States territory to Chefang and on to Lungling when it bifurcates to Leng-Chiang-Fu. On all these roads extreme difficulties are found in transport. Passes ranging from six thousand four hundred to nine thousand two hundred feet have to be crossed and the fact that all transport is on mules necessitates that only certain articles will pay the cost of transport. The rise and fall in imports, Mr. Desantos tells us, depends wholly on the opium crop and the prices realised from the Yunnan drugs on the east coast of China.

Commercially speaking the trade with Western China is in rather an unhealthy condition, because it is chiefly exports and very little imports. For the goods exported from Burma to China there should be a corresponding value in goods imported, but it is to be regretted that this is not the case. The articles imported into Burma are ponies, mules, poultry, pigs, walnuts, straw hats, hides, orpiment, some raw silk from Szechuan, iron cooking pans, gold leaf, and other sundry articles. The profit on these just covers the cost of returned and unladen pack animals. The steady increase in exports, more particularly during recent years, is due to the establishment of the Imperial Chinese Customs at Tengyueh and to the fixed and moderate fiscal arrangements of that Department made possible by European supervision; and last, but not least, to the respect for transit passes shown by *likin* collectors. The completion of the Bhamo-Momauk-Nampaung road will still further stimulate the trade with China. One of the most remarkable increases in exports is in silver. In 1892 the first exports were made over this route amounting to a little over eighty thousand rupees, while last year the amount was nearly twenty lakhs while raw silk has risen from twenty-seven thousand rupees to three and a half lakhs, and hides from nothing to four and three-quarter lakhs. On the export side Indian twist again has risen from nothing in 1889 to over twenty lakhs, while the European manufactured article has entirely disappeared from the list never having been very prominent. The need for a system of railways is evidenced everywhere in the interests of commerce. An interesting statement of the distribution of trade is given by Mr. Desantos. It may be approximately stated, he says, that of every 100 loads that arrives at Tengyueh about 25 are consumed in or about Tengyueh itself, another 25 in and about Yungchaung, 30 in the valleys round Tali, or along the Yunnan and beyond Hsiakuan, 10 pass from Hsiakuan beyond the Yangtse into Szechuan, 10 from Hsiakuan to Lichiang-Fu or Thibet. The means of transport employed consists of ponies, mules, pack bullocks and porters.

THE Amir has left Kabul for his summer residence in the Paghman hills.

THE Madras Landed Estates Bill has received the Viceroy's sanction.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

ITALY AND THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

German Shipbuilding Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 12.

For many years Italy seemed to adjust her foreign policy as much as possible to her endeavour of remaining always in the closest touch with both Western Powers, France and England. It may be doubted whether this attachment was based entirely on genuine sympathy; for it is obvious that on account of the complete stagnation in the development of the Italian Navy the long stretch of the coast of this peninsula would have been an easy prey of either of the two maritime powers in case of emergency. Of course, the 'Entente cordiale' simplified matters greatly for this Italian attitude. One might have expected that therefore the visit of President Fallieres to London would have been greeted with unanimous applause by the whole Italian Press, as it could be easily interpreted as a new corroboration of a friendship that makes diplomatic moves so easy for the responsible statesmen in the Eternal City. To our surprise this obvious inference is not drawn. One of the leading political papers, the "Corriere della Sera" goes even so far as to find in the London Meeting a source of weakness, instead of the crowning piece for the Anglo-French political relations. We are told in the columns of that paper that it would be premature to speak already of a crisis of the 'Entente cordiale,' but that nevertheless the present form of Anglo-French relations has caused already remarkable uneasiness in France and is sure to work in same direction with all the more effect as there is no practical remedy at hand.

In the last end the whole argumentation is based on the exorbitant demands advanced in two French papers as the natural claim the French nation is entitled to from such a good friend as England proclaims to be. One of these papers, the "Temps", being the acknowledged organ of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is at the same time blamed for its want of tact in discussing the British Military Policy. It will be remembered that the sensational article of the French paper plainly declared that a Radical Reform of the present British Army System was indispensable for giving practical value to the declamations of an Anglo-French friendship. As matters stand at present, the writer of the article did not see the slightest advantage even of a formal alliance with England in case of a new war against Germany; for as the offensive strength of the British Army against a Continental foe was of no consequence, even the most energetic assistance that could be expected from England would not draw a single cannon or soldier away from the French frontier. The full weight of the German Army would have to be borne by France alone, as the Haldane Programme of Reform was not calculated to create a modern Army based on compulsory service. That the "Eclair" goes even further in denouncing the whole English Army as utterly useless from a French point of view is easily understood, because the Anti-English bias of this paper is well known. Practically there is only this difference in the argumentation of the two French papers, that the "Temps" still entertains some hope that the advocates of universal military service in England will carry it over their opponents, while that "Eclair" ridicules such an expectation.

The old sympathies for England account for the intense interest taken by the Italian public in the echo the French detractions would find in the English Press. As the English national pride had reason to feel offended, a very sharp rebuke was expected, and it was pointed out with satisfaction that the Conservative papers in England were quite as outspoken as the supporters of the Liberal Government. After all the Italians are very cool-headed and shrewd politicians; they take it for granted that every country models its institutions and shapes its course of policy according to its own vital interests, not according to the wishes of some foreign ally. No Italian ever believed that England had the slightest idea of maintaining her powerful Navy as a means of protection for the Italian coasts, however sincere the friendship between the two nations may be. That England should consider French interests in organising her Army appears to Italian politicians a demand equally absurd and impudent, especially if uttered in a periodical of the standing for which the "Temps" claims credit. Moreover the Italians do not agree with the spiteful valuation by the "Temps" critic, of the Haldane plan of Reform. On the contrary it is declared most emphatically that even to-day the English Army is a much superior fighting weapon than during the Boer War, and that in the course of the next few years its efficiency will be again largely enhanced. Even the Italian Radicals who are unflinching in their French proclivities are greatly displeased with these useless provocations indulged in by the writer of the "Temps" article.

THE GERMAN SHIP-BUILDING EXHIBITION.

The very comprehensive and completely finished Exhibition opened on the 2nd of June by the German Emperor in the presence of the King of Sweden gives a most instructive picture of the development of naval architecture and its auxiliary branches during the last fifty years. For the year 1858 was the most important turning-point for the technical progress in ship-building. At that time the United States of America were in the foreground not only by building the fastest sailing vessels, but also by the number of their mercantile fleet. But already the "Great Eastern", put to sea in England in 1858, was the symptom of the change of the times. With her displacement of 27,400 tons and her velocity of 14 knots she was the forerunner of the iron steamers of large dimensions we are now accustomed to. It was also in 1858 that the first ironclad man-of-war was launched in France, while in Scotland John Elder inaugurated a new epoch of Naval engineering by building the first Compound Engine for a sea-going steamer. At that time, we ought to remember, a German flag did not exist, and within the present German Empire a beginning in building iron ships had only been made at Dantzig and Elbing.

It was a happy idea that the Imperial Department for the Navy seized the opportunity for demonstrating, by models and charts, the whole development of Naval Armaments from the foundation of the Prussian Navy in 1642 to the passing of the Naval Bill in 1898. While in the first period the Navy Department was compelled to order, or buy, the required training and fighting ships abroad, a German industry of ship-building began to make its influence felt very soon after the foundation of the German Empire. Indeed its progress was so rapid that in the last thirty years all foreign sea-faring nations, with the exception of England and France, have placed orders for their naval equipment with German shipbuilding yards. Already in 1877 the Elbing firm of Schichau built the first high-sea torpedo-boats for the Russian Navy, while in the following year the Howald works at Kiel built the first twin screw steamer 'Diogenes' and "Socrates" for the Peruvian ment. The development of building merch made new strides, after the new customs tari 1879 had freed all material for sea-going vessels from paying import duties. However, the old associations of the leading shipping companies with English shipbuilding firms induced them to order their steamers with preference in the United Kingdom. The firm of John Elder at Glasgow alone built in the years 1881 to 1887 not less than nine fast steamers for the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" at a cost of upwards of two million Ltr. This caused the German Diet in 1885 to insert into the Subvention Bill for the East Asiatic Service an article that only steamers built in Germany were to be used on these voyages. From the Hamburg American Line the Stettin ship-building yard "Vulcan" could, in 1888, get an order two ocean-hounds only after four large banking firms, such as S. Bleichroder of Berlin and W. Schlutow of Stettin had pledged themselves to refund the purchasing money, if the new steamers would not come up to all stipulated requirements. It was one of these steamers, the "Furst Bismarck", that with an average of 19½ knots first acquired the blue ribbon of the Atlantic for the German Mercantile Maring. When the Cunard liners "Campania" and "Lucania" in 1893 broke the record by their speed of 21 knots, the "Vulcan" answered with the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" and her new record of 22½ knots. Nineteen years, from 1897 to 1907 the German ship-building industry secured again the blue ribbon for the Fatherland. Within the five years from 1895 to 1899, altogether 21 giant ships of more than 10,000 Registrations were built in Germany against only 8 in England. At the same time the building of fast steel sailing vessels for long voyages was developed into a specialty in Germany, for which she had no competitor since 1895. More recently the progress has been most remarkable in the field of river steamers and sea-going lighters, since the exemption from paying duty was in 1906 extended to the material used in the navigation of midland watercourses.

The technical improvement of the German shipping yards advanced more rapidly than in England, because in their primary design more stress was laid on the facilities for transporting the heavy parts necessary in ship-building and because a highly advanced industry of electrical engineering supported the naval architects and engineers in Germany better than anywhere else. Then the transmission of compressed air power, so important for the widely stretched ship-building yards, has been more advanced in Germany than anywhere else and hydraulic machines have become another specialty of great convenience for ship-building. The collateral development of all auxiliary industries in recent progress of German naval architecture and engineering is most impressively demonstrated by this well arranged Exhibition, that unconsciously has become an instructive object lesson for experts while it has not lost its attractiveness for the general public.

CONFERENCE OF ARCHITECTS.

In Vienna the eigth International Congress of Architects was held at the end of May, when some resolutions of great importance and general interest were passed. Highly spirited was a demonstration of this Congress against the present rage at restoring structures of a remote past. It was resolved that it was not desirable that buildings of a merely historical interest should be, by continuous efforts of repair, kept in a perfect state of preservation. Even in an edifice that is to be considered a witness of a bygone time, age ought to tell. From an aesthetic point of view the majority decided likewise for the principle, that "Ruins ought to be left Ruins" because their charm and aesthetic life is indissolubly connected with their obvious state of decay, and is invariably lost by modern attempts at restoring. Within these limits the Congress adopted a resolution that existing buildings of historic interest ought to be protected by the state legislation of all civilized countries. Most remarkable was perhaps the resolution of the Congress that every country ought to have a special department in its Administration devoted exclusively to the promotion of Fine Arts and that the preponderating influence over this department ought to be conceded to Architects, as Architecture could never forfeit its claim of being the born ruler among the pictorial, sculptic and decorative arts. As far as we are aware such an experiment has never been made. Only M. Gambetta in the period of his supremacy conceived the idea of creating a special Ministry of Fine Arts in France. But he added that his principal motive was to provide a comfortable berth and an opportunity for useful work for his personal friend Antonin Proust who probably would have filled such a post with distinction. At present we ought to be satisfied, if in every Ministry for education the claims of aesthetic interests are represented by a Committee of Experts. It was quite refreshing to notice this spirit of self-assertion among the Architects of all nations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Have we actually made perceivable progress in our fight against the disease of Tuberculosis? was one of the momentous questions discussed at the 12th General Meeting of the German Committee devoted to this cause. Though quite reliable statistics are not yet available, the reports on public health may assure us that considerable progress has been made already, as the number of deaths due to phthisis, if calculated per ten thousands of the population is much lower than it was twelve or fifteen years ago. Whether the diminution of the havoc caused by this fell disease was in proportion to the efforts made, only the future can tell. Germany may now be considered to be sufficiently provided with institutions for fighting against Tuberculosis in all its forms. There are in the German Empire 99 people's Hospitals for chronic diseases of the lungs. They contain 10,539 beds, 6,500 for men and 4,539 for women. Moreover 36 private institutions for the wealthier classes are fitted with 2,175 beds. Not less than 50,000 grown up persons were treated according to the most improved methods in the course of the last year. For tuberculous children 18 hospitals with 837 beds are provided. This figure may appear too small in proportion; but as experience has proved that as a rule the later victims of tuberculosis are recruited from the children reported as scrofulous in their infancy, most stress has been laid in Germany on providing for the cure of this primary disease. There are 37 infirmaries for scrofulous children with 6,483 beds. In course of building there are three people's hospitals for lung diseases with 180 beds. Moreover 82 recreation homes have been provided in the midst of German forests and a number of sanatories and rural colonies offer an asylum for Reconvalescents and hopeless cases. The Meeting resolved that the usefulness of these institutions ought not to be measured by the statistics of cured or improved cases alone, but that the better insight into the best means of protecting the masses against contagion are also to be considered. The clear distinction of three groups of lung diseases was also declared a great improvement. In the first phase of their attack the patients are best provided for in the recreation homes and similar institutions. More advanced cases are reserved for the Hospitals especially organized for receiving them. Confirmed invalids with little hope of recovery are treated in separate institutions where they cease to be dangerous for contagion for the remainder of the population.

Very encouraging are the reports on the treatment of Lupus. Professor Neisser of Breslau University expressed his hope that we may within a reasonable time cope with this endemic disease. The principal condition of success is the systematic arrangement for finding the existing cases of Lupus. For this purpose the annual examination of school children by competent doctors promises to insure the desired effect.

L. ASCH.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

LORD CURZON'S DEBATE.

Education and Unrest.

"ILL EFFECT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM."

LORD MORLEY'S REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Curzon moved the following motion :—

"To call attention to the state of affairs on the Frontier and in the Interior of India ; to ask the Secretary of State whether he can give the House any information on the subject ; and to move for papers."

Lord Curzon, at the outset, disclaimed any partizan spirit, and deplored the unfortunate effects on India of party dissension in the House of Commons.

He congratulated the Government on the success achieved on the Frontier, and said he hoped they would hear nothing more of schemes of advancing and driving railways into tribal territory.

A disquieting feature of the Frontier outbreak was that the assailants were largely Afghans, and that the restraining word of the Amir had been long delayed. He earnestly hoped—for the sake of friendly relations between ourselves, Russia and the Amir—that a favourable reply would be received regarding the Anglo-Russian Convention.

Although he was no great admirer of the Treaty, it would be deplorable if it foundered on such a rock as Afghanistan.

EDUCATION AND UNREST.

Internal conditions in India, his Lordship continued, were the subject of much greater anxiety.

Foremost among the causes of unrest were our ill-adapted system of education and the ferment which existed everywhere in Asia, due to Japan's victory over Russia. The reverberation of that victory had gone like a thunderclap through the whispering galleries of Asia.

Another alleged cause of unrest was the charge that there had been a change in the temper of Englishmen in India. "The Englishman is not changed," said Lord Curzon, "but the system under which he works. The gap which is growing between Englishmen and Natives is largely the result of the Parliamentary System of Great Britain."

His Lordship then referred to the proceedings of itinerant orators of the emotional type—all extreme Radicals, and—to the inflammatory writings of some of our own countrymen.

He explained and defended the Partition of Bengal, and deplored the action of the Government in accepting the resignation of Sir B. Fuller. Even now, he said, some people believed that, if sufficient pressure were exercised, the Government would reverse the Partition; and it was to be hoped that Viscount Morley would adhere absolutely to his policy. The Press Act, he said, was not altogether adequate.

"Europeans in India," said Lord Curzon, "look to Viscount Morley for what he may say to-night. They want the promise that he will maintain law and order carried out effectually and not in instalments."

To enlarge the Legislative Councils of India to the point of risking putting the British in a minority would be almost suicidal folly, and would dangerously embarrass the Executive without placating its enemies.

LORD MORLEY'S REPLY.

Viscount Morley, on rising to reply, admitted Lord Curzon's title to speak for India, but said that he failed to see his reason for concluding with an appeal to the Government to preserve order.

He (Viscount Morley), during the last two and a half years, had not deviated one hair's breadth in any action from the policy which he thought order required.

He was seriously disappointed in the tone of Lord Curzon's remarks on one or two points.

Lord Curzon had forgotten that there were other listeners besides those present, and that every word spoken would find its way into the fastnesses of Kabul. Lord Curzon had forgotten that a responsible Government had to consider whether its language and measures tended to play into the hands of the opponents of all possible serious reform. He thought that these men, who were looking at the Government with a sinister gleam in their eyes, and who were infatuated by the dreams of their hearts, would consider Lord Curzon's language rather helpful.

Viscount Morley went on to say that he agreed with Lord Curzon that India was one of the foremost subjects which could engage the attention of Parliament, but when he heard Lord Curzon say that India should be outside party considerations, he began to be suspicious, because that was generally a preliminary to finding themselves in a severely party attitude. He was bound to say that he saw no difference between Lord Curzon's tone and tactics on this most grave subject, and the tone and tactics of any ordinary party debate.

Lord Curzon rose to protest that this was not his position, and that he had cordially and sincerely recognized Viscount Morley's services.

Viscount Morley continued: After all, he would not be surprised if the greatest party struggles in our history referred to India.

INTERFERENCE IN THE COMMONS.

Lord Curzon had made the remarkable statement that questions in the House of Commons were fatal and deleterious. Nobody had more reason than himself to dislike questions, but they had not the slightest significance or importance, and did anyone suppose that the democracy were going to be without their simpletons—perhaps, even the aristocracy had their simpletons.

When Lord Curzon laid down the tremendous proposition that the Parliamentary system was incompatible with the maintenance of our power in India,—

Lord Curzon (interrupting) declared that he did not say anything so absurd. He himself used to revel in asking questions in the House of Commons, and he only said that the duty of answering them imposed an unreasonable burden upon officers in India.

Viscount Morley repeated that Lord Curzon had made the remark; and asked, if Lord Curzon disliked Parliamentary action, what we were going to do with the Parliamentary system.

Lord Curzon apparently did not see that we were confronted with an immensely difficult problem and that the conditions were fixed.

Referring to Lord Curzon's criticisms of the system of education, Viscount Morley said he felt sure that any Government or Viceroy going to the roots of the present conditions would devote the utmost power to the revision of the Educational system.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Viscount Morley said that the refutation of the charges in connection with the Partition of Bengal appeared to be Lord Curzon's main object in raising a not very fruitful discussion.

He (Viscount Morley) thought that the Partition was mistaken in its methods, but it was a settled fact. So far as he was concerned, he never could see why it was regarded as sacrosanct, but it was so, because it had become a test, and he was willing to abide by that test.

Sir B. Fuller was, he said, a clever and distinguished man, but he took a moment when the Viceroy was manfully struggling with enormous difficulties—of which none was better able to judge than Lord Curzon—to write to a newspaper a vitriolic attack on a great office.

Viscount Morley said he wondered at Lord Curzon defending Sir B. Fuller.

So long as he (Viscount Morley) was concerned in Indian government, if anyone tendered his resignation because he could not have his own way, that resignation would be peremptorily accepted. He denied that the effects of the acceptance of the resignation were disastrous. It was an act most salutary to discipline.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

Viscount Morley paid a tribute to the extraordinary military skill of the recent Frontier operations. He said that he wished Lord Curzon could have seen fit to leave the Afghans alone there would be plenty of time hereafter to attack the Government.

Lord Curzon thought, he said, that he should have profited by the Amir's visit to strengthen our position ; but the Home Government gave instructions that not a word should be said to the Amir about his duties. The good effects of our policy, of leaving a powerful man to his own resources, had been shown, and the Amir had done his best to act in the spirit of friendship in connection with the recent expeditions.

With regard to the Amir's assent to the Anglo-Russian Convention, Viscount Morley said he had heard Lord Curzon's words with the greatest regret. Lord Curzon's implication, that the interests of the Amir were not served by the Convention, would lead the Amir to think that there were people in England who did not wonder at his not wishing to assent.

At the moment when we were on the eve of putting pressure on the Amir, Lord Curzon had not shown a considerate spirit in relation to delicate negotiations not only on Eastern things, but on some of the most important European things.

"MARTIAL LAW AND NO DAMNED NONSENSE."

Viscount Morley said that he accepted Lord Curzon's reasons for the internal unrest in India, but Lord Curzon did not suggest the course that the Government should pursue. He said that Lord Curzon did not agree with the formula of "Martial law and no damned nonsense ;" but everything that Lord Curzon said led to the assumption that we must decide without reference to Indian demands.

Viscount Morley continued:—"I cannot sufficiently admire the manful courage with which the Viceroy—unyielding to panic on the one side, and to disgust at blind and reckless crimes on the other—has persisted in the path which I have marked out. Between no two servants of the Crown is there better understanding or fuller confidence than between Lord Minto and myself.

"Lord Minto's speech in introducing the Explosives and Press Act, in which he said that no crime would deter him from endeavouring to meet honest reformers, was a very fine utterance.

"We have no choice but to persevere in the path of reform : we cannot escape our own history. We cannot leave the course marked out by the conscience of Britain in dealing with alien races, and the longer the reforms are postponed the greater will be the ultimate difficulty. If we took our hand from the plough now, we should be exposed not merely to the blind verdict of the Extremists and the lamentations of the Moderates, but we should disappoint the great mass of Anglo-Indian opinion."

THE HOBHOUSE COMMISSION.

Viscount Morley said that he believed that the report of the Hobhouse Commission would supply material, not for the reconstruction of the Indian Government, but for the improvement of the Administration, for the simplification of correspondence, and for giving to Indians some opportunities of handling some of their own affairs, which, he hoped, would be not merely advisory but some executive powers. He also hoped that it would limit excessive official interference, and would stimulate the formation of independent opinion in local District governments.

He was not aware whether the scheme of reforms would necessitate legislation, but the Government would expect to receive the approval of Parliament, and he was confident that Parliament would not be blind and not deaf to reasonable demands.

Viscount Morley concluded by emphasizing the importance of public men abstaining from anything calculated to make the people think that they were influenced by personal considerations, in view of the tremendous issues involved.

LATER.

Lord Cromer, speaking in last night's debate in the House of Lords, said that the policy of freedom of the press in India and Egypt had been given a prolonged and fair trial and had not proved successful. The vernacular press often created spurious opinion which, without it, would never have existed.

Lord Cromer said he would like to see the Government of India enabled to deal with Englishmen who acted as Indian demagogues.

Lord Midleton deprecated Lord Curzon's representing the Amir as having dictated the form of the Dane Treaty and disputed Lord Curzon's contention that his (Lord Midleton's) despatch of August 16, 1905, in reference to Lord Curzon's resignation, produced the belief that he had assented to the Partition of Bengal as a sop to Lord Curzon's wounded feelings. He expressed his astonishment at Lord Curzon's trying to place on Lord Ampthill the responsibility for the Partition scheme.

Lord Ampthill, who followed Lord Midleton in the debate, disclaimed such responsibility.

CANADA AND CHINESE.

The Compensation Claims.

SUGGESTED SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A despatch from Ottowa states that Mr. Mackenzie King, in his report on the Chinese claims to compensation in connection with the Vancouver riots, refers to the huge profits made by two opium manufacturers who are among the claimants, and suggests the framing of legislation for the suppression of the opium trade in Canada.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Indian Section Criticised.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Replying to a question put by Mr. O'Grady criticising the inadequacy of the Indian Section of the Franco-British Exhibition, Mr. Buchanan said that the list of exhibitors and exhibits shows that the collection is quite a fair one, especially in view of the limited funds at the disposal of the responsible committee, which includes two Indian members of the Council of India.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

Questions in the Commons.

FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir E. Grey, replying to Mr. Anstruther Gray, said that Great Britain had protested against the improper proceedure of posting troops in the neighbourhood of the Legation at Teheran, where some persons had taken refuge. This has occasioned correspondence with Persia, as the refugees cannot be surrendered without guarantees for proper treatment. The Government was considering what guarantees it should ask.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A telegram from Tabriz states that the arrival of the reinforcements despatched by the Shah has aggravated the situation.

The revolutionaries, aided by the mob, opposed the entrance of the troops, and firing continues day and night. Much bloodshed is feared.

There are, at present, about thirty Europeans in Tabriz.

THE "DAILY MAIL" CUP.

Win for a Cape Team.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The "Daily Mail" Cup has been won by East London, in Cape Colony, with a brilliant score of 824.

Silver spoons have been awarded to the Simla Volunteer Rifles, who scored 765, and to the Malay States Volunteer Rifle Club, who scored 761.

S.S. "NORMAN ISLES."

Wrecked off Rasalula.

PLUNDERED BY SOMALIS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The steamer "Norman Isles" from Bangkok has been wrecked off Rasalula and has been plundered by Somalis.

The captain and crew have reached Aden.

BOER EMIGRATION.

Settlement at Kilindini.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A telegram from Lourenco Marquez states that 280 Transvaal Boers are sailing for Mombasa to settle at Kilindini.

BRITISH REVENUE.

Decrease of 2 1/4 Millions.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The revenue for the past quarter shows a decrease of £2,337,388.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

In the Lawn Tennis Championships yesterday Gore defeated Roper-Barrett in the Gentlemen's singles, and Mrs. Sterry defeated Miss Morton in the Ladies' singles.

The holders did not defend their titles.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has beaten Oxford University by six wickets.

CAPTAIN Lord Francis Scott left Simla yesterday morning for home on three and a half months' leave.

THE PREMIER AND SUFFRAGISTS.

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

Riotous Scenes.

MR. ASQUITH'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

Mr. Asquith's refusing to receive a deputation from the Suffragists' procession at Westminster led to riotous scenes, the huge crowd making ugly rushes.

An enormous force of police was on the spot and twenty-nine women were arrested.

The windows of Mr. Asquith's residence in Downing Street were broken.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The Arabindo Ghose Defence Fund now totals Rs. 2,032.

Early yesterday, the house of Haridas Dass, in Machua Bazar Street, was searched, and he was arrested.

This is the man who has the "Yugantar" tattoo marks on his arm. Dumbells, clubs and a picture of Kal were found, besides a number of documents. The accussed is a son of a Rai Bahadur who held a responsible position in the Government Toshakhana.

The Campsie Fund now amounts to Rs. 7,728.

Mr. Hirald Banerjee writes to the "Bengalee" to say that Onrandan Guha, of Giridih, has not been arrested.

LATER.

At the High Court Criminal Sessions to-day, before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Norton appeared on behalf of the Crown in the case of Emperor vs. Nogendra Nath Sen Gupta, Dharani Nath Gupta, and Bijoyratns Sen Asofe, Chunder Nundi Motilal Bose and Ullaskar Dutt committed by Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for an offence under Sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act. Counsel asked the permission of his Lordship to empannel a Special Jury to try of his case. He further prayed that the case be taken up last.

Mr. E. P. Ghosh and Mr. B. M. Chatterjee, who appeared for some of the accused, consented to the application.

Mr. Campsie is progressing favourably and the wounds on the shoulder and leg are gradually healing up.

BALUCHISTAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Presentation of I. V. R. A. Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 1.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry and Lady McMahon were "At Home," at the Residency, on the 30th ultimo, to the local Volunteers and their families. Some Freemasons were also invited.

The Bronze medal, of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association, was presented by Sir Henry to the winner Sergeant Mortlock.

In presenting the medal, Sir Henry McMahon congratulated Major Anscomb and the Baluchistan Volunteers on their excellent record, as a shooting corps, and anticipated that they would even beat their record in the coming year.

Among the guests were a number of Parsi ladies, whose beautiful and picturespue dresses enhanced the scene.

Some attractive music was played by the band in attendance.

On the same evening, Mr. Patel, C.I.E, entertained the officers of the 7th Baluchistan Volunteers, at dinner, including Sir Henry McMahon, the Honorary Colonel of the Corps.

KUSHTIA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

In the Kushtia shooting case which commenced on Monday last, Abdul, who supplied the rifle, has been made King's evidence, while the two accused, Custom and Saber Ali, were discharged for want of evidence.

The motive for the crime, was that Mr. Hickenbotham had prevented the National Volunteers from assaulting a Sub-Divisional Officer's servant, and was endeavouring to rescue a girl from living an immoral life with two of the accused. The case is proceeding.

LADY LOCKE ELLIOT will arrive in Simla on Tuesday next and will stay at the Viceregal Lodge as the guest of their Excellencies.

THE special boundary commissioner, Mr. H.H. F. M. Tyler, I. C. S., who has been appointed by the Madras Government to settle the boundary line between the Jeypore and Kalbandi Estates, has completed 135 miles of the boundary and has returned to headquarters at Waltair to complete the office work. Some miles remain still to be settled, which will be taken up in October next. Whilst returning from Koraput a few days ago, Mr. Tyler is reported to have killed three tigers within ten minutes.

MR. J. MOLLISON, Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, in the course of a review on the report of Mr. L m. Vandekerkhove, Flax Expert, for the "Quarterly Journal" of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, says that the results of the experiments carried out at Dhooria indicate so far that flax is likely to become a paying crop on a commercial scale in Behar. The net profit from an acre of flax is estimated at rather over Rs. 74, the outurn being worth Rs. 140-6-9 and the expenses being put at Rs. 66.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD MORLEY ON INDIA.

LORD MORLEY'S speech at the Indian Civil Service dinner lacks finish, as you observe. It may be owing, partly, to his embarrassment on account of his peculiar position. He was in the presence of an audience of sun-dried veterans conversant with the problems of Indian administration, whose ideas and opinions have been confirmed and hardened by their long experience and the conditions of their service. He must have felt himself restrained somewhat by the fact that he was there as an honoured guest, and that some of his remarks might not be agreeable to them. He had, at the same time, in his mind the British Parliament and the British and the Indian public, who would scrupulously weigh his utterances on the grave situation which has arisen in India. He was evidently over-weighted with caution and anxiety, to say nothing that might be positively distasteful to his hearers, without saying anything that he did not believe to be true. He had to steer his bark, and deftly, between Scylla and Charybdis, and thus it was that many of his sentences were involved and rambling. I am sorry that his hosts were not as considerate towards their distinguished chief, and I wish they had spared him their interjections of dissent. There was, again, nothing to laugh at, when he said we had now a very Radical House of Commons. They might prefer a very Conservative House of Commons as being in accord with their own views and predilections ; but when he just stated a fact, the ordinary rules of decorum might have imposed respectful silence on them. They must have seen that the great statesman was grappling heroically with a situation which must tax his energy and resources to the utmost ; that heavy and anxious was the burden, which he has chosen to bear, at his age, as a public duty, and for continuing which he has entered, probably against his personal desire, the House of Lords. It is due to him that he should be accorded the fullest sympathy and encouragement, and this will be extended to him by all who can appreciate devotion, unselfishness, honesty and personal sacrifice in a statesman who, late in life, finds himself oppressed with the cares of a most responsible office. It is in the deep conviction that Lord Morley is doing his best, and that no other statesman will be able to do as much for India, that I have been condemning those Indian zealots who bitterly attack him, because he did not, on coming to office, grant them Parliamentary institutions, nor did he issue, forthwith, an edict reuniting the two Bengals. I am glad that people are beginning to understand his enormous difficulties. His statement that underlying all the froth and discontent, there is a living movement in India for the satisfaction of ideas and aspirations which England herself has taught the natives to consider legitimate, has been eagerly noted, and heartily approved. The policy which Lord Morley has been pursuing may be best described in his own words. He wants, on the one hand, to steer clear of the cant and quackery of order, and, on the other, of the cant and quackery of sentiment. And herein lies, to my mind, the very perfection of wisdom.

EDUCATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The predominating note of the Budget Debate at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was that of satisfaction, and, excepting one incident, the proceedings were marked by singular harmony, which is specially gratifying in these days of trouble. To begin with, the Budget introduced by the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie put everybody into good humour, and the statement that it would be possible to incorporate in it any suggestions of non-official members, which the Government might agree to adopt, was received with cordial gratification. H. E. the Governor's announcement of the intention of Government to strengthen the elective element in the district municipalities of the Presidency, and to free them from official control was received with much greater applause by the popular representatives. The discussion ranged, as usual, over the whole gamut of Indian administration, but education was the chief centre of attraction to non-official members. One after another, they pleaded earnestly for the extension of education, especially primary education, and when they argued that more money should be devoted to this object, it was not, in my opinion, a sufficient answer to their appeal, when the Revenue Member observed that, whereas Bombay allotted 9½ per cent. to education, the assignment made by Bengal was a trifle under 9 per cent. It is an old, old story, the overwhelming illiteracy of the masses, and the customary parade of statistics was, of course, very striking. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad shrewdly observed that many problems of government can be solved by the spread of education ; and the Hon. Mr. Vakil, who confined his maiden speech to a lucid exposition of our educational necessities, specified some of the directions in which the problem can be made easier, if the millions were rescued from ignorance and superstition. They would understand sanitary measures better ; they would appreciate the value of inoculation as a safeguard against plague ; they would learn to practise thrift, and would be able to guard against the wiles of the sowkar. Yes, every rupee that can be saved elsewhere may be beneficially applied towards illumining the darkness which hangs as a pall on the country. The object cannot be gained by a universal system of compulsory education. It will come in its own good time, but it is the general opinion that at the present moment the people are not ready for it. And, then, the Government will have to say something to the financial aspect of the question. Mr. Selby spoke as if those who pressed the introduction of compulsory education on Government would place upon them the onus of inaugurating a possibly unpopular measure. So Government will not pull the chestnuts out of the fire at the bidding of popular leaders ; and it was suggested that the Municipalities might do so if they liked. The Director of Public Instruction was also opposed to free education. He was convinced that the fees, amounting to seven lakhs, if remitted would be simply thrown away. There is on the other hand, an overwhelming majority of opinion among Indian publicists that a beginning must now be made with free education ; and the circular letter of the Government of India, laying down the principles urged by the Secretary of State, might lead one to suppose that free education was already in sight.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND PENAL LAWS.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji suggested the penalizing of early marriages. Whatever may be the effect of forcing education upon the people, there is no question that legislation of the kind advocated by the Chief would be met with a storm of indignation. Remember what an amount of hubbub and excitement was caused by the Age of Consent Act. Mr. J. D. Rees, in his recent book, goes so far as to aver that this Act is, in part, responsible for the prevalent unrest. I think the Gaekwar of Baroda has on his Statue Book a Penal Law against early marriages. But many things coming from an Indian chief may be tolerated, and many more may be forgiven, which would be accounted unpardonable under a foreign Government. The Governor made the only possible answer to the penal proposal, when he said that it was impossible to accept it. In social matters, reform, as a general rule, must come from within. If the tone of the debate was high, it must be ascribed in some measur to the influence and example of Sir George Clarke. The happy interchange of ideas which has taken place at the sittings of the Legislative Council cannot but result in a better understanding between the officials and the popular representatives in the Council. Referring to a remark of Mr. Setalvad, that since he entered the Council in 1893, an improvement has taken place in the attitude of official members towards non-official members Sir George observed that under the reformed Councils, there will be a further increase in the sphere of usefulness of popular representatives We may be pretty sure that this expectation will come true.

SIR JEHANGEER COWASJEE, BART.

When Sir Cowasji Jehangir gave two lakhs and a half for an Examination Hall, followed by a splendid donation of four lakhs for a science laboratory, I predicted that he was fast qualifying for a baronetcy. He has reached the goal of his ambition sooner than was expected, and considering the rare value of the honour, I must say he has got it rather cheap. It would, perhaps, be underrating the generosity of his spirit to say that Government might have withheld the prize from him a little longer, in order that he might have been induced to contribute, as handsomely, towards some other useful purposes. But this would imply that he cannot be moved to benevolence, save by a powerful incentive, and it is for him to prove the contrary, and confirm his claim to the great distinction, which is conferred upon him, by giving further evidence of his generosity on appropriate occasions. Whetever he may give in future, will be more valued as a purely voluntary gift made without any ulterior motive His own community will now expect him to do something for them, and if he will devote for their benefit but a very small fraction of the splendid fortune which he has carefully and industriously built up, he will be remembered as gratefuily as the family of the first Parsi Baronet is, to this day, by his brethren. My Parsi neighbours have very good reason to be proud of the singular fact that there are three Baronets among them, while there is not a single one among the other Indian communities, although they are to be counted by millions. But "rank is but the guinea's stamp, the man's the gold for all that ;" and it is fer the holders of the hereditary title so to conduct themselves that the Parsis may be as proud of them individually, as they are of the title, taken by itself.

Another Bombay man, who is SIR VITHALDAS D. THAKERSSY. equally fortunate as the happy recipient of a Knighthood, is the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersy. He has loyally worked his way to it, but while fully acknowledging the manifold merits of the new Knight and the new Baronet, it is only fair to admit that the Government have rewarded them with uncommon liberality. Sir Vithaldas first came into prominence by engineering the Bombay Exhibition of four years ago. He then discovered his capabilities for self-advancement by legitimate means, and as at each successive stage of his progress he was able to gratify his ambition, he rose, at the same time, in public esteem. As President of the Corporation he did no wonders. Indeed, the office gives no scope for the doing of wonders. But it must be remembered that, inducted to his high position at an unusually troublous period, he made strenuous endeavour to conciliate all parties, and met with no small success in his amiable desire. A shrewd merchant and a practical man of business, he has been able to turn his gifts to the best account. Sir Vithaldas may congratulate himself on the fact that he had not to pass through a probationary period as the recipient of a C.I.E., or such other humbler honour, before he was exalted as a Knight.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain F. P. C. Keily, Adjutant, 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, from the 4th July to the 19th September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Lieutenant Jopp, attached to 14th Lancers, is absorbed in that regiment.

Lieutenant Price, 125th Rifles, has been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps and is posted to the Lucknow Division.

Lieutenant Colvin, 38th Horse, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad.

Captain H. F. Browne, 21st Punjabis, has been appointed to the Burma Military Police

The following registration officers have been granted one year's extension of tenure:—Captain Chauncy, 124th Baluchis, Captain Birch, 29th Lancers, Major Burton, 87th Punjabis and Captain Hoskyn, 44th Infantry.

General Watkis, Commanding the Abbotabad Brigade, is granted leave for 3 months and 7 days.

Colonel Fegan, Royal Garrison Artillery, will command the Brigade.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant H. B. Imbert Terry, 82nd Battery, Royal Filed Artillery, Bellary, and Lieutenant Peebles, 60th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Sheffield.

Lieutenant B Ward, No. 8 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, embarked for duty in India on 26th June.

RAIN AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 1.

Between noon and 8 p. m. yesterday an inch and a half of rain fell. This is the first heavy downpour this year, and the conditions point to the setting in of the monsoons.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to consider the replies of local Governments and public bodies, and to finally shape the Council Reforms Scheme. The Committee is constituted as follows :—Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Erle Richards. Members, Sir Harvey Adamson, the Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller, and the Hon. Mr. J. S. Meston. Secretary : Sir Herbert Risley.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARAB.

"Non si puo avere maggior signoria che quella di se medesimo." (One cannot have a greater sovereignty than that over His own self.)

This maxim of Leonardo Da Vinci finds its highest expression in every recognised prophet, the great flower of the spiritual growth of humanity. Nothing divides men so much as religious differences. A study therefore of the life and scripturer o an alien prophet makes for liberal thought. What we see in him and his message to admire begets respect. The religion he preaches ceases to be a dogmatic despotism. Unfriendliness is disarmed and fellowship promoted. For he forms part of the conscience of the nation he represents. It is in this spirit we turn to the son of the desert, who gained a glory given to none else to possess. From a modest camel-driver to a legislator, a conqueror, and a founder of religion all in one : what a dizzy eminence ! What are the empires of an Alexander, a Charlemagne or a Chengiskhan compared to Mahomed's, which in less than a century after his death extended over Asia, Africa and Europe ? Mecca which plays a considerable role in religious and political history owes its importance to chance. A little straggling town lost in the midst of the desert, between plains of sand and bare hills, it could hardly feed the few Arabs inhabiting it. The fall of the Roman Empire changed the face of things. This little corner of the world unknown till then rose rapidly to the first rank. The caravans doing traffic between East and West ceased to pass by Petra. Mecca proved a shorter and more convenient route. The traffic thus diverted debouched there from all sides. It soon became a commercial and animated centre. Indians, Jews, Abyssinians, Negroes, Phœnicians all came trooping in with their gods and images. Mecca became a sort of pantheon, where were set up more than 409 different idols. All these lived in harmony. For the Arabs like the Romans did not bar the ingress to foreign divinities. A like fortune did not befall Jerusalem, because of the sombre fanaticism of the Jews. An aristocratic and noble race, the Arabs with their conservatism were destined to dominate.

HIS BIRTH.

It is no pale shadow that of the Arabian prophet in the grey twilight of history. He took birth in the clear light of day, in the last quarter of the sixth century. He was of the tribe of Khoreish, the noblest in Mecca, the hereditary guardians of the Kaaba. An orphan at six and his uncle's ward he had to tend sheep in the desert. He gloried in it later. "God never chose for prophet but one like Moses, David or myself who had the tending of sheep." From his younger years his intimates knew how straight and faithful he was. They surnamed him Al-Amin. At twelve he accompanied his uncle Abu Taleb on a journey to Syria, and in the course of years rose to be the chief of a caravan, and the father of a family, the rich widow Khadijeh having chosen him her partner.

HIS MISSION.

It was in the full manhood of life his mission began. No youthful illusion moved him nor enthusiast's dream. He launched himself into a new career, the elation and depression of which was unknown to him. Solitude became his passion. Leaving his family joys he passed entire days in the cavern of Mt. Hira. To be wholly one's self one has to be alone. Meditation brought on communion with his over-soul (Atma-Budhi). He began to hear a voice call him the Apostle of God. Moved but doubting and trembling he went to his wife to confide it. "Fear not" said she "this is good news. I believe in you." But doubts assailed him. Fain would he have ended his life when the Angel Gabriel appeared, and he was reassured. It is alleged he was a cataleptic, and that he saw visions. Did not his wife, his cousin Ali, his household and slaves know of it ? How did they at first start put absolute faith in him ? There have been cataleptics before and since : How many have turned prophets ? Where is the Messenger of truth great or humble known to history who has not been tron to shreds and crucified by malice, envy or ignorance ? He a cataleptic whom seductions, menaces, flattery employed by turns failed to turn from his purpose of ministry ! The all powerful guardians of the Kaaba offered to name him Prince of Mecca to win him over. "Were the sun set on my right hand and the moon on my left to dissuade me, yet while God commands I shall not renounce my purpose" said he. This, lion-heart, a cataleptic ! Some centuries later, Luther under like circumstances replied: "Were there as many Devils in Worms as there are tiles on its roofs I should none the less go my own way confiding in God." These word bear the impress of sincerity. Between the two cars of Jaggannath—Bigotry and Hate—the venerated names of the founders of faiths are mangled out of recognition. History is often cunningly made up of great characters slandered and events purposely perverted. "Gently to hear and kindly to judge" needs freedom from all bias. Then only is love inspired in us for leaders who have led men to God. How can we disparage any religion when it is one of the many coloured fragments into which the beam of divine truth has been broken up, in passing through the three sided prism of man's nature ? A pharisaic attitude towards other religions, accentuating differences is narrow and intolerant. We have to seek points of agreement, for like the rays of the spectrum they do merge into one another by imperceptible shadings.

"If every single star
"Should shriek its claim
"I only am in Heaven ;"
where would the myriads on myriads be ?
To each star its sphere of influence, to every prophet his mission. Such is the Great Law.

PERSECUTION

followed. Hard pressed by the emissaries of his enemies, Mahomed hid himself in a cave with Abu Bekr one of his first and most fervid disciples for companion. The assassins were upon them. 'We are but two' whispered the disciple. 'We are three, there's Allah," replied he. A spider had worked his web spanning the entrance to the grotto. A pigeon cooed peaceably in a hollow of the rock. The assassins retired. What a signal mark of self-possession and of deep abiding faith ! One day he was sleeping fast under a tree. Not a soul was by. Durther his mortal enemy standing triumphant sword in hand gibed "who is there to rescue you now ?" "Allah" was the cool reply. Had ever man greater faith ? Struck with this Sovereignty over his own self, the sword dropped from Durther's hand. Mahomed picked it up and holding it aloft cried in his turn, "how now with you ?" "There's none to save me," said he. "Then follow my example and be merciful," and he handed him his sword. Durther became his most devoted partisan. Change of circumstances wrought a corresponding change of attitude. Between his flight to Medina and his return to Mecca a victor ten years after, he had to face diverse exigencies. Illumined by

"Die hohe Kraft
"Der Wissenchaft,
"Der ganzen Welt verborgen."
(The lofty power
Of Wisdom's dower,
From all the world concealed)

the prophet and the preacher had to be both.

CAPTAIN AND STATESMAN.

And he succeeded them remarkably well, surmounting many a difficulty, passing miraculously through

mighty perils, vanquishing no end of enemies, till the vast peninsula of Arabia lay at his feet. Then was the time for him to forget himself. Did he? "Au Contraire." To the last he lay stress on his feeble and fallible nature. Then Islam spread like a conflagration over a great part of the civilised world. From Baghdad to Cordova through the whole of North Africa all countries were overrun by wild Arabs offering the Koran or the sword. Neither the serried legions of the remnants of the Roman Empire, nor the martial hosts of Chosroes the mighty Kaiser of Persia could withstand their furious onslaught. Wherein lay his success? In his unshaken faith, in his being little in himself taking no account of any plight of of honour, his sincerity, and his engaging person. And in this last particular, one is reminded of the ovation given to Pope Pius IX, at the sight of whose beautiful features there poured forth a cry from female voices putting him to the blush. In the shrill tones of the Roman popolane they screamed "Quanto sei bello! Che gran bellissimo Papa! Che bel pezzo d'uomo!" We are scarcely able to repress our admiration for the beautiful, and our heart goes out to a fine piece of man.

HIS SKETCH.

He had the broad chest, and firmly knit limbs of the man of action; the large well-shaped head of the man of thought and capacity, the fine long arching eye-brows and brilliant black eyes which sometimes betoken genius, and always an emotional nature. His mouth was large but well formed, kindly and eloquent with teeth "like hail-stones" in Arab phraseology. A perfect Arab gentleman knowing no distinction of rank he was as courteous and polite formally to rags as to purple. He was gracious, unassuming, most patient and kind to his slaves, adored by his followers, captivating to strangers. An unusually delicate consideration for the feelings and comfort of those about him betrayed itself in his whole manner. He had a ready sympathy for both joy and sorrow. Gagnier says of him, "Il servait volontiers ceux qui le servaient." Habitually taciturn he was delightful in his hours of relaxation.

HIS SIMPLICITY.

His style of living was simple even for an Arab. For days and days no fire was lighted in his house for baking bread or cooking meat. He would live on dates and water. On his death-bed his wife had to borrow oil for the lamp. What small sum of money there was in the house was ordered to be divided among certain indigent families. He would patch his own cloths, cobble his sandals, milk the goat, carry a basket from the market and help in the house-work. Nine small huts which a tall man could see over formed his seraglio. Four of these were of unbaked bricks and five of palm branches with curtains of leather or hair-cloth for doors. One of these was allotted to each of his wives, he himself living in one or another of them. His bed was a mat coarsely plaited with ropes of palm fibre which left its marks on his sides when he rose. To his simplicity add his resplendent virtues and his worship calls for no wonder. Blinded by grief on seeing him give up the ghost Omar rushed scimitar in hand among his dismayed disciples swearing he would cut the head off of whoever dared say the Prophet could die. Abu Bekr appeased him by a word: "Is it Mahomed or Mahomed's Allah we have learnt to adore?"

THE KORAN.

By a fortune unique in history Mahomed founded at once a nation, an empire, and a religion. Unlettered as he was the world owes him a work which is at once a poem, a code of political and civil laws, a manual of religion, and which a sixth part of the human races reverres as a miracle of beauty, of sagacity, and of truth. Mahomed called it his permanent miracle. We cannot but respect the man who constantly disclaimed having worked any miracles when the enthusiasm of his disciples was ever ready to attribute them to him. "The tidal wave of deeper souls" which "into our in most being rolls, "and lifts us unawares" out of all meaner cares" is ever the same. It neither increases nor decreases. It is the same and yet not the same. "meme souffle autre bruit." Every great artist renoins art in his own image. Hamlet is Orestes in the effigy of Shakespeare. Figaro is Scapin in the effigy of Beaumarchais. Grangousier is Silenus in that of Rabelais. So the Koran is the Avesta or the Bible in the effigy of Mahomed. The beautiful does not drive away the beautiful. Neither wolves nor master-pieces devour each other. The morality of a religion trickles quite naturally from its dogmtics. Theologic conceptions as different as those of the Avesta, the Bible, and the Koran give birth to dissimilar morals. On the portals of the Magian temple is written "Purity" in flaming characters on the portico of the church "Love," on the arched entrance of the Mosque "Duty." For the Zoroastrian morality systematised is summed up in one word: to please: to be lighted by a single light, to be fed by a single flame: truth. For the Christian it is love. Hence the parables of the prodigal son and the lost lamb. For the Mahomedan it is service, the Prophet himself glorying in being the Servant of God.

Political and religious chief at the same time Mahomed was at once Cæzar and Pope; but he had neither the exterior prestige of a Pope nor the legions of a Cæsar. Without a permanent army, without life-guards, without palace, without revenue if ever mortal had, the right of calling himself sovereign by the Grace of God, it was he.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

SCHOOLS AND THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Dhondo Pant" asks why the teachers under the Joint Schools' Committee did not close the schools and walk away on the King's Birthday. Had any of them done so, well, he would have been expelled the service in no time.

The J. S. Committee, standing as they do on the pedestal of "statutory independence" bestowed on them by the Government, would not have even tolerated any interference in the case of that teacher by the Government Educational authorities.

The work went on as usual in the majority of the schools. A faint-hearted attempt was made to give a holiday and a few schools, not more than twenty at the most, were closed in the afternoon.

This is the more curious as the J. S. Committee contains a name or two respected by all the communities—Europeans and natives alike—in this City.—Yours, etc.,

INDIGNANT II.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, Member for Commerce and Industry, will probably go on his monsoon tour about the third week in July.

SIR EDWARD BAKER will return to India by the mail arriving at Bombay on the 27th November, and will take over the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal a few days later.

THE revised hours of signalling in telegraph offices throughout India resulted in the quickening up of messages. Signallers are, the "Pioneer" understands, beginning to appreciate the relief from excessive night work.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

New System of Remission of Sentences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The following Resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department, (Jails), is published to-day:—

In their Home Department letter No. 1017, dated the 18th January 1906, the Government of India invited the criticisms and suggestions of other local Governments and Administrations upon certain proposals submitted by the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, respectively, for the modification of the system under which the remission of sentences is earned by prisoners in jails. The most important feature of these proposals was the substitution of a system of remission by days for that based on marks.

2. The replies received to this letter indicated that local Governments were, generally, in favour of the proposed alteration of the system. Various other suggestions were also put forward in this correspondence, and the Government of India, after examining the opinions submitted to them, decided that, in order to avoid errors in matters of detail, the form of the rules should be considered, in the first instance, by officers with practical experience of Jail administration. They accordingly convened a small Committee, consisting of certain Inspectors-General of Prisons, to draw up a set of rules, based on the various suggestions received from local Governments. The rules framed by the Committee have been carefully examined by the Government of India, and partially redrafted, and are issued as appendix to this Resolution. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that they shall be introduced with effect from the 1st January 1909.

3. Certain rules, regarding the forfeiture of remission, were also included in the remission rules in force previous to 1892; but on the recommendation of the Prison Conference, held in that year, were removed from the reform. The Government of India adhered to the opinion that the rules regarding the forfeiture of remission are out of place among the rules regulating the earning of remission, and are more appropriately included in those relating to the punishment of prison offences. The rules on the latter subject, however, which are contained in Appendix I, Part 1, to the Home Department Resolution No. 12-Jails,—500-10, dated the 31st August 1896, require amendment, in consequence of the revision of the remission rules. Revised rules, which form Appendix II to this Resolution, have, accordingly, been framed, and are now issued for adoption, in supersession of those hitherto in force. The rules relating to the classification of punishments, contained in Appendix II, Part 2, of the Resolution, dated the 3rd August 1896, as modified by the Resolution No. 2-Jails—21-31, dated the 15th January 1897, also require amendment. The Government of India have decided that these rules need not be issued as statutory rules, and that the object with which they have been framed can equally well be attained by the issue of executive instructions. They, therefore, direct, that the rules in Appendix II, Part 2, to the Home Department Resolution, dated the 31st August 1896, as modified by the Home Department Resolution No. 2-Jails—21-31, dated the 15th January 1897, shall be cancelled, and that the executive instructions which form Appendix III to this Resolution shall be substituted for them.

4. The Government of India leave it to local Governments and Administrations to propose such alterations in the rules contained in the Jail Manuals, in respect of the appointment of convict officers, the grant of reward, etc., as may be entailed by the changes in the remission rules. They also request that when the revised rules are forwarded to them it may be clearly specified which of them (if any) require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, under section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894.

5. Certain changes are also rendered necessary in the statement showing the working of the mark system, which is appended to the annual Jail Administration reports. The Government of India consider that the present is a suitable opportunity to introduce the revised form No. 9, which was circulated to local Governments and Administrations, with the Home Department letter No. 118-127, dated the 7th February 1903, with certain minor alterations, consequential upon the change of system, from remission by marks to remission by days. A copy of the revised form is appended to this Resolution, and the Governor-General in Council directs that it shall be substituted for the existing statement C, beginning with the Jail reports for 1909.

DEATH OF LIEUT. CAMPBELL.

Due to Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 1.

It now transpires that Lieut. St John D. Montgomery Campbell, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, whose disappearance caused a sensation in Quetta, and of whom no trace was found for three days, met his death accidentally, by falling over a steep precipice on the Murdar Mountain, the fall being about 800 feet.

The search parties had passed the spot from which he fell many times; but owing to the inaccessible position in which the body lay on a ledge, out of sight, they had failed to discover it. Their attention was, subsequently, attracted, by birds hovering over the spot.

The body was in a state of putrefaction when found, and there was the greatest difficulty in recovering it. It was drawn up by ropes, but, being in such an advanced state of decomposition, the coffin had to be taken to the spot. The funeral took place last evening at Quetta.

The circumstance has cast a gloom over the whole station, as it was hoped, up to the moment of the discovery of his body, that he had lost his way, and would eventually arrive at Zizrat or some other outstation.

Besides some 3,000 troops engaged in the search, the local Levies and the villagers in the district had been set to assist in the search, by the Political authorities, and a reward had been offered to whoever should find the missing officer.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY COTTON.

PROFESSOR G. B. GAMMIE, F.L.S., Imperial Cotton Specialist, writes in the "Agricultural Journal of India":—In 1788, the constantly increasing demand for cotton, which arose in Europe after the invention of the steam engine and the labour saving machinery of the mills, induced a representation by British manufacturers to the Honourable East India Company on the subject of encouraging and improving its cultivation. They particularly specified the variety from which the superior Dacca muslins were made, the supply of which was diminishing.

In the Bombay Presidency cotton of the best quality was produced in Broach and Ahmedabad. That of Surat was held to be inferior and that of Kathiawar was said to be worst of all.

In 1802, it was stated that the district of Broach and other territories in Guzerat, ceded to the Company in 1776, paid a portion of their revenue in cotton. In addition to the cotton received thus the Company purchased a quantity for shipment to China.

In 1810 two commercial firms represented that the purchases of the Company had raised cotton to a ruinous price, and they asked Government to withdraw its competition for a time. This it declined to do, asserting at the same time that they did not monopolise the market.

A quantity of West Indian and American cotton seed was forwarded by the Court of Directors with printed instructions for their cultivation, which, when translated into Gujerati, were not considered of use to the ryots In 1809, in consequence of the suspension of intercourse with the United States of America, a great increase occurred in the export of Indian Cotton to England, but on the resumption of intercourse, the Court stated that a large quantity remained unsold on account of the renewed understanding with America and the course nature of Indian cotton. In 1812-13 they ordered that no cotton should be shipped to England on their account. They urged they necessity of securing greater cleanliness in the cotton. The mixture of seeds and dirt was the chief objection to its use, and they repeatedly gave positive orders that the defects complained of should be remedied.

In 1810 the Court directed the attention of the Bombay Government to the Island of Salsette as a suitable locality for the cultivation of American cotton. On a report being called for it was pointed out that although stray Bourbon plants had naturalised themselves on the islands, every attempt to cultivate the species had failed.

EXPERIMENTS.

In 1815, an experiment with the same species on a large scale was conducted in the Kaira district of Guzerat and resulted in failure, which was attributed to the lack of moisture, although the country cotton yielded well under the same conditions. This trial having been conducted in the western part of the district where the soil was considered chiefly at fault, during the following year the experiment was repeated in the eastern part where the plants grew luxuriantly without irrigation. The produce was reported on in London as being the best sample imported from Bombay raised from Bourbon seed. The expense of cultivation, however, was so great that there was a loss of 28 per cent. on the transaction. Small experiments in 1817-18 with the same species in the Ratnagiri district were reported to have been entirely satisfactory. To encourage the extension of Bourbon cotton in the Kaira district, the Collector was authorised to offer substantial premiums for successful cultivation, but even this inducement seems to have failed in its object. Bourbon cotton subsequently sent to London from this district, was not received favourably in the market where it was considered to show signs of deterioration.

In 1828, the consumption of cotton had become so enormous that the importance of improving the quality of Indian cotton was pressed upon the attention of the East India Company. It was thought that some means should be devised to divert the steady flow of money for the new material from the United States to British possessions. It was assumed that the inferiority of Indian cotton was due only to defective methods of cultivation which could be remedied by the application of skill and capital. The Court of Directors asserted that the Guzerat cotton was not suitable for the British markets on account of its very short staple, and this defect existed in spite of the fact that Guzerat was equal in richness and fertility to any part of the world. The attempts at improvement had been confined to the introduction of Bourbon cotton only and had not been attended with success.

FINER SORTS.

Lord Ellenborough suggested "the expediency of attempting on a small scale the cultivation of all the finer sorts of foreign cotton in different and distinct parts of India, under every different circumstance of soil and climate and of transmitting to England, cleaned in the American manner, samples of the cotton so raised for comparison with the cottons of other countries."

The Court of Directors wrote urgently on the subject to the Bombay Government in February 1829, directing it to select about 200 acres to serve the purpose of an experimental plantation at the cost of the State. They suggested, as a commencement, the careful cultivation of the finest indigenous kinds in India, such as the "Bairati" of Bengal (the Dacca Muslin Cotton) and the best descriptions grown at Broach and Surat. At the same time a supply of Georgian and New Orleans seed was ordered. They also proposed that experiments should be made with the finer sorts of exotic cottons in various parts of the Presidency and especially in the districts near the coast. They further recommended the distribution of good seeds to the rayats, and the award of premiums to those who exhibited superior samples, and they also sanctioned the lease of lands at a low rental to all British subjects disposed to embark on cotton cultivation. Subsequently a supply of Upland Georgian, New Orleans, Sea Island and Demerara cotton seeds was sent to Bombay, with printed instructions as to their cultivation. Two of Whitney's saw gins were sent with the sanguine hope that they might expand the cotton trade prospects of India as they had already done those of America.

The Bombay Government established experimental farms at Broach, in Guzerat and in Dharwar and Khandesh. A few plantations were also ordered to be made in Salsette. The Superintendent at Broach commenced operations by purchasing small quantities of seed cotton which he had cleaned under his own supervision. The cost of cleaning by the foot roller was prohibitive, but the cotton was considered excellent by the London dealers, as was also the cotton cleaned by the 'Churka' or hand gin, but that prepared by the American saw gins was injured so greatly that the staple was cut to pieces.

CLEANING.

In the Southern Mahratta Country, the Superintendent decided to adopt the following line of action:—to clean the cotton in an economical way so as to increase its value without adding too much to the cost of production and to distribute seeds of the best Guzerati, New Orleans and other annual cottons, so as to produce new varieties of the staple. The cleaned cotton which he produced during the first year on a small scale by more careful methods of picking and ginning, was favourably reported on, but he failed to persuade the rayats in general to adopt his systems. He represented that the bad state of Dharwar cotton was really due to grave faults in the mode of packing and carriage, this being to carry it in loose bags on the backs of bullocks which were daily loaded and unloaded on their way to the coast. The farm established at Sigehali was not prosperous, and the yields from exotic cottons were small and unfavourably reported upon.

As the results of 18 months' experience on his farm at Danda in Broach, the Superintendent averged that no improvement could be expected from any alterations in the mode of cultivating cotton in Guzerat. Finally, the experiments with exotic cottons were abandoned on the ground that there was no probability of their returning a reasonable profit to the cultivator. The Superintendent at Dharwar in 1835 arrived at the conclusion that the

CULTIVATION OF PERENNIAL COTTONS

would not extend throughout the district. The Collector, being referred to for his opinion, said that after five years of experiments no rayat even in the vicinity of the farms had taken up any foreign cottons, and, moreover, that no one had altered his methods of cultivation or other processes in any way whatever. It was also reported that all cottons of long staple had become short, and that the American saw gins had failed by cutting and twisting the staple, while the indigenous foot roller was not adopted to foreign cottons. In 1836 it was decided to abolish the experimental farm in Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta Country, as to continue them longer was held to be a useless expenditure of the public money. In the same year, it was proved that the soil and climate of the Deccan were not congenial to cotton.

In 1840, Dr. Gibson stated his conviction that, of the exotic cottons, only the New Orleans succeeded under trial in the Deccan, and he also urged the futility of further experiments with Pernambuco and Egyptian cottons in inland situations. Private speculators who availed themselves of the facilities granted to cotton cultivators

MET WITH NO SUCCESS

in their enterprise, and Sir J. R. Carnac, then Governor of Bombay, asserted that "cotton culture holds out no inducement for any private person who knows what he is about, to engage his capital in any speculation on a large scale." For some years subsequently only a few measures were taken towards the improvement of Indian cotton. Cotton seed was distributed and advances were made to certain persons and several unsuccessful attempts were made to improve the "Churka." An Egyptian machine was proved to be no better than this. A grant of £100 was made by the Court of Directors as a premium to any mechanic who could produce a serviceable model, but even then no promising result was obtained. The Government in 1836 repealed the tax of Rs.2-12 on each "Churka," whether worked for one day only or throughout the season. This tax produced Rs. 14,000 annually. In the following year, 1,500 additional machines were being worked in the town of Broach alone. In 1839, the local authorities were directed to take steps to abolish the "kuli" system in Guzerat. It had hitherto been the regulation that cotton crop was stacked in the "kuli" or village farm yard until the assessment was paid.

In 1838, the growing necessities of the British manufacturers again compelled them to submit their periodical petition for a supply of improved Indian cotton. The Court of Directors, which had always responded willingly but un-successfully to this cry, resolved to secure the services of experienced American planters for the purpose of training cultivators in the best methods of growing and cleaning cotton.

Three American planters proceeded to Broach in 1840, and, as usual, arrived too late to start the actual cultivation of cotton that season. In the following season, they sowed

NEW ORLEANS SEED

in three farms, but the plants thrived so badly that the total produce did not amount to a bale of cotton. A plot of Sea Island was also entirely destroyed by insects. An experiment was also made with a quantity of indigenous cotton cultivated in the American manner, but the cotton ultimately produced was not in any way superior, either in quantity or quality, to that grown by rayats.

The American planters were convinced that the New Orleans could not be profitably introduced into Guzerat, but they believed that the quality of the indigenous cotton could be improved. The three Americans so despaired of success that they resigned, their appointments and left the country. In 1842-43, only five small plots were prepared and sown with New Orleans, Sea Island and Bourbon seed, but the product collected from these only amounted to about 11 pounds per acre. The exotic cottons of the year 1843-44 failed, and it was now accepted as proved that the soil of Broach was unsuitable for the cultivation of American cottons.

In 1843-44, nothing was done beyond again demonstrating that the saw gin injured the staple of Indian cottons. In 1849, after a few years of misdirected efforts, the Government of Bombay, decided to abandon further experiments at Broach. The results of the whole series of

EXPERIMENTS AT BROACH

have been summed up as these:—"Some kinds of exotic cottons, such as the New Orleans and Bourbon, yielded occasionally a small crop, when cultivated as garden plants, with great care and great expense, but they never escaped partial damage from the effects of the season. When the same kinds were cultivated on a larger scale, even with the greater skill, labour and care of the experimental establishments, the crops invariably failed. The possibility of raising garden samples of any kind of cotton, anywhere, by unlimited care and expenditure, is scarcely doubted, but the feasibility of doing so upon terms within the reach of the rayats and within the actual market value of the article, has not been demonstrated at Broach. It was proved that, by doubling the care and attention and more than double the expense of the native cultivation, a large yield and better and cleaner quality might be obtained from the indigenous cotton than the rayats can produce, but not sufficiently so to repay the additional outlay, and, finally, that the native cotton, when cleaned by the American saw gin, was generally injured in its staple."

In the Surat, Kaira and Ahmedabad districts experiments with Upland Georgian, Bourbon and other exotic cottons were conducted between the years 1849—1860, but in every case these failed and the same unhappy results were experienced in some of the Deccan districts and Thana in the Konkan. In 1844, it was proposed to

TEST THE CULTIVATION OF IMPROVED VARIETIES

of cotton in the Khandesh district. New Orleans was tried, and, as usual, having failed, Government ordered that no further attempts should be made in its introduction to this district. In spite of this discouragement in 1848-49, New Orleans was again shown, but owing to an adverse season the crop was extremely short, and it was considered by the merchants as being superior to the indigenous cotton although inferior to New Orleans. The yield of exotic cotton was calculated to be about one-third that of the indigenous variety. In 1855, that cultivation of New Orleans cotton had practically died out and the rayats emphatically expressed their conviction that the climate and soil were absolutely unsuitable for its culture.

In Ratnagiri in the Konkan, experiments with Bourbon and Sea Island cottons at first were promising, but further trials on a large scale resulted in loss.

In the Belgaum and Dharwar districts, experiments for the introduction of New Orleans cotton were commenced in 1842, and after some reverses the cultivation of the plant became fairly established, and it has maintained its hold in certain favourably situated Talukas up to the present day.

THE NET RESULT

from the expenditure of money, skill and experience during nearly 80 years was that the New Orleans cotton was successfully introduced into the Karnatak and that it refused to grow with certainty in any other parts of the Presidency. This remains the only exotic cotton now grown as an annual field crop in India. All perennial tree varieties have been definitely proved to be unreliable as sources of profit.

Throughout the whole of the history of the attempts to improve the cottons of India it is sufficiently evident that no consideration was ever given to the chance of improving any indigenous variety by scientific methods; the sole aim seemed to be to compete with the American market by introducing the cultivation of its chief cotton varieties into India. The following remarks written by Dr. Forbes Watson afford ample food for reflection to the agriculturist.

"It has been pointed out that, as regards length of staple, the cotton of Western and Southern India compares favourably with that produced by the short-stapled cottons of the United States of America. The principal objection to Indian cotton is its great impurity caused by the admixture of broken leaf and crushed seed which it contains. These objections will probably never be quite surmounted, because the presence of leaf is due to the greater dryness of the Indian cotton plants at the time of picking and the presence of fragments of seed is caused by the firmer adhesion of the cotton to the seed. Indian grown cotton from acclimatized Bourbon and Upland Georgian plants is freer from broken leaf, showing that it retains one special characteristic of the American cotton plants in which the leaves remain in a more succulent condition throughout the time of harvest.

"Another grave objection to Indian cotton is the injury which it suffers from neglect or adulteration.

"To remedy this last and fatal defect a Cotton Fraud Act was brought into operation in Western India in 1863, but it is doubtful whether the attempt to improve matters by legislation was successful or not. However, tons of earth and sand were removed from cotton during its operation and the mixture of inferior with superior qualities was prevented to a certain extent."

KING'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration in Hyderabad.

DINNER AT THE RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 1.

A dinner in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday was held at the Hyderabad Residency last evening.

About sixty covers were laid, the guests invited being H.H. the Nizam, the Sahibzada Sahib, H.E. Sir Kishen Pershad, Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, and the principal nobles of the Hyderabad State. Nawabs Iftikhar-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk were absent through indisposition.

Among the European British and Nizam's officials and their wives were:—Brigadier-General Campbell, Colonel and Mrs. Mitchell, Colonel Cookson, Mr. Dunlop, C. I. E., and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Colonel and Mrs. Vizard, Colonel Grantham, Colonel and Mrs. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonels Battersby and Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes, D. S. O., and Mrs. Stokes, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Brooking, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Holloway, the R.C. Bishop of Hyderabad, Major Wake, Major and Mrs. Mercer, Major Ditmas, Major and Mrs. Rea, Major Taylor, D. S. O., Major and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Dunsford, Major and Mrs. Carew Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Perram, Mr. Brian Egerton, C.I.E., Captain Minchin, C.I.E., and Mrs. Minchin, Captain Shakespere, Captain Bald, and Moulvi Ahmed Hussain.

H. H. the Nizam took in Mrs. O'Dwyer and the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer Mrs. Vizard, the Sahibzada Mrs. Mitchell, Sir Kishen Pershad Mrs. Macdonald, and Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk took in Mrs. Carew Smyth.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, Resident, proposed the health of the King-Emperor and H. H. the Nizam, both of which were very heartily responded to.

The fine string band of the Hyderabad Contingent, under Mr. R. Wood, played an excellent programme of music.

THE WALL CASE.

Accused Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Wall came before the Deputy Commissioner yesterday, who read the commitment order and sent over the file and the accused to Mr. Warburton, Sessions Judge.

Mr. Nabiullah, counsel for the accused, argued that the accused should be admitted to bail. He said the only offence with which the Walls were charged was not bailable, was under Section 409. He argued that, independently of anything else, there was no evidence that Mr. Wall disposed of the property belonging to Government. The allegation of the prosecution was that Messrs. Bell and Co.'s bills amounted to Rs. 1,40,000 thousand and that the charges were exorbitant; but the evidence only went to show that what payments were made were not in full, but only on account. There was no case made out that Messrs. Bell and Co. supplied goods actually of less value than that paid for them.

Mr. Warburton allowed bail of Rs. 20,000 for Mr. Wall, and Rs. 10,000 for Mrs. Wall.

As before, he held that all offences were bailable except under section 409, which was a very arguable point.

HIS Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, after visiting Benares and Hardwar, reached Simla on the 29th ult., and is putting up at his Simla residence, the "Westfield."

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

It was very fortunate indeed that the rain which was pouring in sheets since Sunday night and which caused the postponement of Tuesday's game should suddenly cease at about 4 p.m. yesterday, when every one was expecting another match off, and thus permit the day's fixture to be played. The teams to try issues yesterday were the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Young Men's Christian Association and though meeting on a heavy ground their play was of an excellent order. The sides were very evenly matched and had the civilian team been playing their full complement of men during the first half, the result would have been difficult to foretell; in fact from the character of the game during the second half when the Young Men were playing their full team, victory should certainly have remained with them. As it was, the Gunners did as they liked in the opening period and scored three points in quick succession, to which the civilians replied with one in the succeeding period.

The Y.M.C.A. had the same men as of old while the Artillery had four new players in Bowyer (goal) MacGharry and Downey (centre and right halves), and Bayley (outside left). Individual players gave a very good account of themselves, but one player, though a late-comer, deserves special mention. Kelly, who perhaps expected the game to be off, joined his team who were playing a losing game, only when five minutes were left for play in the first half, but his presence in the field changed the whole aspect of the game. The attacked turned aggressors and when, towards the middle of the second half, he changed places with Hastings Templeton as inside-right his play won admiration on all sides. His work as left-back left nothing to be desired, but as inside-right, he was simply brilliant, and the one goal scored by his side was out of the opening provided by him.

The Y. M. C. A. were a bit late to turn up and the ball was kicked off at 6-5 p.m. The Gunners at once pressed but met with a repulse; then the Young Men paid a visit to the other end and G. Erewin appeared dangerous but being unsupported owing to one of the forwards having to take the place of the left back, who was absent, the ball was kicked back. The soldiers soon taking it up, Titley from a good centre from Bett, shot the leather between the civilian flags. The ball for the next five minutes was kicking all over the field, then the soldiers through Bett had a second successful assault and shortly afterwards in a scrimmage in front of the Young Men's flags Reynolds shot the ball to score a third time. It must not be thought that these were the only attempts of the Gunners to score, for Rose had cleared many a dangerous shot previously. Kelly now joining his team, the Young Men attempted to force the Artillery flags but the two Brewins had to retire before the opposing backs. Score:—

R. G. A. ..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

On crossing over, a very level game was witnessed, and both flags being well defended, no score could be gained by either side. After about a quarter of an hour's play of this order, Southcote, from a good centre from Reynolds, shot for the flags but it missed by a few inches. Kelly, who was playing inside-right, now took possession of the ball and successfully dodging past the opposition, attempted the military flags; but though Bowyer cleared, the former's brilliant bit of play met with rounds of applause. Shortly he was again on the ball and by fine dribbling centered to Dowling, who scored. Level play followed. Score:—

R. G. A. ..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

R. G. A:—
Goal.—Bowyer.
Backs.—Watts (capt.), Wiggett.
Half-backs.—Collumbell, MacGharry, Downey.
Forwards.—Bayley, Bett, Reynolds, Southcote, Titley.

Y. M. C. A:—
Goal.—Rose.
Backs.—Kelly, Rowbottom (capt.)
Half-backs.—C. Templeton, Jaeger, Msemullen.
Forwards.—Spiers, Dowling, G. Brewin, H. Templeton, I. Brewin.

Referee.—Mr. R. Hotz.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Satara.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

The first two days match of the season, and the first of real importance, opened on the Gymkhana ground this afternoon between the Poona Gymkhana and Satara. Poona was first to go in and at 5 o'clock the eleven were out for 182—a creditable total, creditably compiled by dint of some capital batting. Towards this score Captain Heath contributed the tallest total, viz., 51, and he finished up after giving the field any amount of work by being caught by Campbell off Marsden. Captain Heath has played very consistently since the opening of the cricket season, and he has scored tall in every match since then. Mr. Airy shaped exceedingly well for 38, and it was a piece of ill luck for Poona when he was caught by Marsden for 38. Major Field (2) and Major Arnold (24) were invaluable to the Poona side. Shortly after five, Satara went in and for an hour and a half Captain Kirchenbeck and Marsden were at the wicket and have still to bat. Between them they very nearly exhausted all the resource of the Poona bowling. They kept the field on springs at every point by fast play and continuous hard hitting. Campbell was the only one who went down for a duck. And when stumps were drawn 138 stood to the credit of Satara with ten to bat. The following were the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st INNINGS.

Major Arnold, c Dalyell, b Marsden...	24
Mr J O Airy, c Marsden, Dalyell.....	38
Mr H Williams, c Campbell, b Dalyell.	2
Capt Heath, c Campbell, b Marsden...	51
Capt Rutter, c Arthur, b Simpson.....	5
Capt Grant, c Marsden, b Deabank....	15
Major Field, c Dalyell, b Campbell....	28
Capt Bowie, c Bourke, b Campbell.....	4
Mr G Hopkins, c and b Campbell.....	8
Colonel Mosse, not out.....	1
Mr R Wilson, c Home, b Campbell ...	0
Extras.....	6
Total ...	182

SATARA.

1st INNINGS.

Capt. Kirchenbeck, (batting)	55
Mr. C. S. Campbell, c Airy, b Col Mosse	0
Mr. R. Marsden, (batting.)	
Mr. H. R. Hume	
Mr. G. F. Arthur	
Mr. Deabank	
Mr. D. R. S. Bourke	To bat.
Mr. A. F. Simpson	
Col. Rose	
Mr. T. E. H. Dalyell	
Mr. W. G. Palmer	

DIVISIONAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The following are the results of the competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medals for 1907-08:—

1ST, 2ND AND 3RD DIVISIONS.

Divisional Medal.—Lance-Corporal Rodrigues, N.-W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 65.

Provincial Medal, Punjab and N.-W. F. Provinces.—Corporal L. B. Ginns, Simla Vol. Rifles, points 61.

4TH, 5TH AND 6TH DIVISIONS.

Divisional Medal.—Lance-Corporal C. Holley, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 67.

Provincial Medal Bombay Presidency and Baluchistan.—Quarter-Master Sergeant J. H. Downing, Bombay Vols Rifles points 63.

Provincial Medal—Central India and Rajputana Agencies—Sergeant R. W. Hart, Nagpur Vol. Rifles, points 65.

7TH AND 8TH DIVISIONS.

Divisional Medal—Vol. J. Van Mildert, O. and R. Railway Vol. Rifles, points 62.

Provincial Medal—Bengal Quarter-Master-Sergeant, R. Battye, Calcutta Vol. Rifles, points 61.

Provincial Medal—United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Competed in the 5th (Mhow) Division.—Lance-Corporal G. C. Barham, 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles, 66 points.

Provincial Medal—Eastern Bengal and Assam Sergeant L. Warner, Burma Valley Light Horse, points 60.

9TH DIVISION.

Divisional Medal—Corporal R. G. Irwin, Kolar Gold Fields Volunteer Rifles, points 64.

Provincial Medal—Madras Presidency—Mysore and Hyderabad Corporal A.M. Hurst, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, points 61.

BURMA DIVISION.

Divisional Medal.—Volunteer C. V. Ryan, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, points 53.

Provincial Medal—Burma and Andaman Islands—Vol. A. Peacock, Upper Burma Vol. Rifles, points 50.

BANGALORE RACES.

First Day.

BANGALORE, JULY 1.

The following are the handicaps:—

SIX FURLONG RACE.—Twistum 9st 12lbs, Harpist 2st 4lbs, Novice 9st, Victor 8st 10lbs, Misty Dick 8st 5lbs, Gunner 8st 4lbs, Bell Dhu 8st 3lbs, Rag Revenge 8st, Solent 7st 12lbs, Cuirass 7st 3lbs, Stars 6st 10lbs.

FOUR FURLONG RACE.—Vasco 9st 12lbs, Mint 9st 6lbs, Plassey 8st 7lbs, Girjistan 8st 4lbs, William Rufus 8st 3lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 2lbs, Non Plus 8st 1lb, King Cobweb 8st, Sabah 7st 5lbs, Broadrib 7st 3lbs.

MILE RACE.—Royalist 9st 12lbs, Pasco 9st 11lbs, Haloya 9st 10lbs, Morette 9st 8lbs, Circuit 9st 7lbs, Trenton 9st, Gambara 9st 3lbs, Betrayer 8st 12lbs, Wakeful 8st 8lbs, Comeback 8st 7lbs, St. Patrick 8st 3lbs, Solent 7st 4lbs.

FIVE FURLONG RACE.—Minimus 11st 7lbs, Idleness 10st 8lbs, Camilla 8st 9lbs, Koko 7st 6lbs, Fishhook 6st 12lbs, Philpalm 6st.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia", which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, from England brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bennett, Mr J M	Moore, Mr L V N
Deasy, Mrs M D	Murray, Mr M J
Elves, Mr E	Peirce, Mr A E
Gosney, Mr F W	Ritz, Mr L and Miss
Grein, Mr R M	Rendell, Mr A C
Hart, Mr E H	Ritchie, Mr J M and Mrs
Keary, Miss	Stein, Mr G K
Lill, Miss N	Scott, Mr M A
Liddell, Mr J M	Wilson, Mr A W
Luke, Mr K G and Mrs	Walker, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Baddeley, Mrs	Maiuudden, Khaja Mr
Boulton, Capt H	Nehru, Mr J
Bates, Mr R G;	Patell, Mr R M
Bonnard, Mr A L	Rice, Rev, M H
Baxter, Mr A W and Mrs	Robinson, Mr S B
Cole, Mrs	Smith, Mr E M
Deakin, Mr G B	Sam, Mr A V
Dowding, Mr A C	Shircore, Mr J
Elles, Mr R	Street, Capt H E
Finney, Hon S	Stuart, Mr P P
Hill, Mr A C	Tipping, Mr L
How, Mr D R	Warburton, Mr S R
Heath, Mr A R A and Mrs	Warren, Mr D H
	Williamson, Maj O V
LeFanu, Mr H	Wise, Mr S K
Lingard, Mr H	Watt, Mr H K
McWatters, Capt G F	Yule, Mr A

FROM B

B. B AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Annual Report

The following is the report of the Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway presented at the annual meeting in London on Friday last —

The total length of Railway forming the system worked by the Company at the end of the half-year was 3,086·13 miles.

As stated in previous reports, the Capital of the Company was reduced to £2,000,000, in the first instance, by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Purchase Act, 1906, and funds to cover all capital outlay since 1st January, 1906, are at present provided by the Secretary of State under the option vested in him interest on such outlay being an additional charge against the net earnings of the combined system before division of the surplus earnings between Government and the Company.

The Capital Expenditure during the half-year is shown in the table below, and also the total from 1st January, 1906, to end of the half-year.

	B B. & C. I. Rly.	R.-M. Rly.	Combined System.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	72,993	80,289	1,53,282
Formation, Ballast and Permanent Way ...	3,15,327	1,86,626	5,01,953
Bridgework	17,267	2,347	19,614
Stations and Buildings..	69,907	4,06,531	4,76,438
Rolling Stock and Plant	65,490	9,12,464	9,77,954
Various Works	95,122	51,326	1,46,448
Total Rs.	6,36,106	16,39,583	22,75,689
Previous expenditure since 1st Jany, 06 Rs.	22,63,137	39,07,783	61,70,920
Total to 31st Dec,07 Rs.	28,99,243	55,47,366	84,46,609

Of the half-year's expenditure of Rs. 6,36,106 on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, a sum of Rs. 2,66,792 represents the capital share of the cost of relaying 15 miles of one track between Bandra and Virar with 90 lb rails, and the other chief items are : Additional siding accommodation at Bulsar Rs. 23,680 ; Overbridge at Chowpati, Rs. 30,342 ; Fencing on the Ahmedabad-Viramgaum Section, Rs. 20,624 ; Land for additional works at Bandra, Rs. 54,669. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway a sum of Rs. 7,94,101 spent on construction of additional carriage and wagon stock and in fitting vacuum brakes to existing stock accounts for nearly half the total outlay of Rs. 16,39,583, and the chief items of open line engineering works are : Re-modelling yards, Phulera Rs. 1,14,127, and Rewari Rs. 1,05,851 ; Metre gauge sidings to mills at Cawnpore, Rs. 95,889 ; Additions and alterations to Anwargunj Station Yard, Rs. 31,098 ; Worthington Pumping Engine at Budha Pushkar Lake at Ajmere, Rs. 35,301 ; Completion of Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway Rs. 1,17,578.

It is on the results of the calendar year as a whole that the Company's participation in the profits of the working of the system depends, and the results for the year 1907 are as follows : The aggregate gross earnings (exclusive of those of the subsidiary worked lines) amount to Rs. 4,98,42,675, the working expenses to Rs. 2,35,45,778 and the net earnings to Rs. 2,62,96,897. Deducting the fixed sum of Rs. 2,00,00,000 payable to the Secretary of State, together with a further sum of Rs. 2,39,318, representing interest on additional capital provided since 1st January, 1906, and allowing for unrealised earnings, there remains a surplus of Rs. 60,38,090 for apportionment between the Secretary of State and the Company. The Company's share of this amounts, after deduction of Indian Income Tax, to Rs. 4,40,813 or £29,160 in sterling at the current exchange, subject to English Income Tax, say £1,460. From the Surplus Profits, amounting to £27,700, thus available, the Directors, as was forecasted at the General Meeting in December last recommend the payment in July next of a dividend of 10s per cent., making with the guaranteed interest of 30s. a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year, subject to Income Tax, that is to say, a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. for the whole year, and the carrying forward of the surplus of about £18,000. After payment of the proposed dividend, the Surplus Profits held in reserve will amount to about £33,000.

A resolution will be submitted to the meeting authorising the payment of the guaranteed interest on the Capital Stock at the rate of three per cent. per annum in respect of the six months ending 30th June, together with the 1-2 per cent. dividend above referred to, and warrants for the same will be posted on the 4th July to the holders thereof were registered in the Company's books on the 20th June.

WORKING FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

The gross earnings, expenditure, and net earnings of the half-year are compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1906.

The coaching traffic shows an "increase" of Rs. 2,68,944 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and of Rs. 2,85,367 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway ; Goods traffic, a "decrease" of Rs. 4,04,203 on the former Railway and an "increase" of Rs. 2,40,210 on the latter ; Sundries, an "increase" of Rs. 22,140 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and a "decrease" of Rs. 2,914 on the Rajputana Malwa Railway ; and Telegraph, an "increase" of Rs. 635 on the former and of Rs. 962 on the latter.

The Gross Earnings are Rs. 4,59,000 over the amount made in December last, while the Working Expenses are about Rs. 3,38,000 less, the Net Earnings therefore showing an improvement of about Rs. 97,000 in comparison with the estimate as above. The number of passengers carried and the earnings under the head of Coaching traffic.

The total increases above shown of Rs. 2,68,944 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and Rs. 2,85,367 for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the latter portions were derived from Third-Class Passenger Traffic, viz., Rs. 1,99,334, and Rs. 2,49,015, respectively. These were derived entirely from increase in the number of passengers, the fares and having been reduced from the 1st January last.

As regards goods traffic of the decrease of Rs. 4,04,203 in receipts on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Rs. 44,855 was in general merchandise, Rs. 20,037 in coal, &c., and Rs. 38,311 in live stock, &c. There was a decrease under general merchandise, notwithstanding a substantial increase of 141,396 tons in the total quantity carried, the explanation being that there was a reduction from 181 to 167 miles in the average lead of traffic carried, and also a decrease in the average rate per ton mile from 6·72 to 6·47 pies. The articles in which the decreases in traffic chiefly occurred are manufactured cotton, coal and Railway materials for other Railways. The increases under coal and live stock were also due to reduction in the average leads of the traffic, the latter articles showing increases. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the increase of Rs. 2,40,210 was in general merchandise, due chiefly to larger traffic in grain and pulse (other than wheat), oilseeds and cotton. The increase was nearly wholly derived from a larger quantity carried, the average lead showing only a small increase from 248 to 257 miles, there was a decrease in the average rate per ton mile from 6·06 to 5·47 pies.

The Maintenance of Way and Works, the increase of Rs. 1,34,995 on the Broad-gauge is in the item Permanent Way, due partly to increased rates of wages to gangmen, but chiefly to increased outlay on renewals, mainly in connection with relaying some 15 miles of single track with 90lbs. rails. The increase of Rs. 1,18,117 on the Metre-gauge is partly in the item Permanent way, due to heavier expenditure on renewals, and partly in the item, Repairs of Bridges, &c., due to increased renewals of weak girders.

Locomotive Expenses show a net decrease of Rs. 26,593 on the Broad-gauge, made up of a reduction of Rs. 2,77,000 in the expenditure on Maintenance and Renewals of Locomotive Engines (due to the fact that the figures for 1906 included a special charge for the renewal of five engines and three boilers, whereas none were renewed in the half-year under report), less increases under Running Expenses of Rs. 43,000, and under Fuel of Rs. 1,12,000, due chiefly to the increased train mileage run consequent on the larger traffic carried. On the Metre-gauge, there were increases under Running Expenses of Rs. 48,963, and Water of Rs. 32,441 due to increased train mileage, and under Maintenance and Renewals of Locomotive Engines of Rs. 1,51,666 due to heavier repairs and replacements. These increases were, however, counterbalanced by a large decrease of Rs. 2,12,734 under Fuel, due partly to reduction in the rates for carriage of coal, and partly to a write back in this half-year of an overcharge for coal in the previous half-year.

Under Carriage and Wagon Expenses, the increase of Rs. 1,76,059 on the Broad-gauge is entirely accounted for by the heavier expenditure in Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles, due partly to more numerous repairs and partly to the fact that in the corresponding half of 1906, the charges were reduced by a special credit for proceeds of wagons sold. The increase of Rs. 94,225 on the Metre-gauge is also, chiefly due to heavier expenditure to the extent of Rs. 83,334 on Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles, but there is also an increase of Rs. 10,856 in the expenditure on Cleaning and Oiling due to the increase in train mileage.

Under Traffic expenses, the chief items making up the total increase of Rs. 2,24,323 are :—Station Staff, Rs. 1,52,419, the increase being due partly to additional staff and increased payments in handling goods necessitated by the extra traffic, and partly to higher rates of pay to the staff and temporary allowances to meet the increased cost of living ; Train Staff, Rs. 26,460, due partly to additional staff and partly to increased mileage payments ; Fuel, Lighting, Water, &c., Rs. 52,520, due to higher rates paid for Castor and Kerosine oils, and to larger consumption of oil and other stores owing to increased train mileage.

Under General Charges the variations are unimportant, there being small increases in some items and decreases in others, with a net decrease of Rs. 569 in total.

Under Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure the chief items of increase on the Broad-gauge are : Compensation, Rs. 32,874, due to settlement of heavy claims for damages caused by heavy rains, chiefly under cotton and grains ; and Rates and taxes, Rs. 36,447, due to taxes on additional land acquired for quadrupling the line. On the Metre-gauge, there is an increase of Rs. 27,307 under Compensation due to payment of heavy claims, and a decrease of Rs. 10,720 under Rates and Taxes, owing to the figures for 1906 having included arrear taxes.

The number of train-mile run was 1,825,777 on the Broad Gauge, and 3,927,664 on the Metre Gauge as compared with 1,651,833 on the former, and 3,697,914 on the latter in the corresponding period of 1906.

The second section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, viz., from Morak to Kotah, a distance of about 38 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 26th February last. Of the remaining 200 miles of this railway which have to be completed before the new broad guage route to Upper India becomes available, it is expected that 46 miles will be opened for public traffic shortly, and the remainder by July, 1909.

An estimate for a broad-guage connection alongside the Company's present line from the junction between the Nagda-Muttra and Rajputana-Malwa Railways at Bharatpur to Agra has been called for, and is being submitted to Government for sanction to its construction.

As announced at the last Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders, the Chairman was absent from England from December, 1907, to April, 1908, on a visit of inspection to the Company's undertaking in India. In the course of this visit, he was able to discuss with the Company's Agent in India, Major A. D. G. Shelley, various matters of importance affecting the Company's interests. He was unfortunately prevented by illness from carrying out an intended visit to the Nagda-Muttra Railway, the opening of which as far as Kotah (about 140 miles from Nagda) has been already alluded to, and also from paying a second visit, as intended, to Rajputana, during which he had hoped to be present at Ajmere during the Annual Camp of the 2nd Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers.

A YOUNG German artist in Paris, Otto Wiegels, who for some days past had shown signs of mental agitation, invited a few friends to call at his studio to give their opinion of a new impressionist canvas he had just painted. "The picture is behind the screen," he said, "I will go behind and arrange it, and in two or three minutes you shall see a very remarkable piece of work." He then disappeared behind a black curtain. One of the guests looked behind the curtain and discovered Wiegels, the "Mail" says, hanging from a rope fastened to a hook driven into the top of a gibbet painted on the wall. He was cut down and revived with cold water and cordials. In order to prevent a renewal of his attempt his friends would not leave him for the remainder of the evening. The next morning, however, he was found dead in his studio by a charwoman, hanging to the same painted gibbet.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for

YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 158 B. G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

IRISH UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS.

The Irish Universities Bill Committee is, of course, absolutely right—in theory—in suppressing the poor "external" student. Did not the Robertson Commission condemn the granting of degrees to this wicked interloper as "positively destructive?" Has not the all powerful Fry Commission used equally strong language in the same sense? The idea was unthinkable. But when we come to plain facts the atmosphere becomes clouded with doubt. The fact is, the new University in Dublin will have very little in common with Oxford or Cambridge. Those who pretend to know, say that the £10,000 from the Government will not be sufficient to pay for teaching, as well as administrative work, and that the University will be reduced to the position of an examining body like its despised predecessor, the "Royal." The same inconvenient sceptics also declare that the Government grant of £150,000, for the knew College will provide only lecture rooms, etc., not living rooms for the students, who will have to reside in holes and corners of Dublin. If these assertions are true, there will be no great Gulf fixed between the new "internals" and the old "external" There is another consideration. The "externals" examined by the "Royal" University last year numbered over 700, or 62 per cent. of the total number. Are the doors of the examining hall to be henceforth shut in their faces? The promised scholarships can affect but a very few of them, and numbers of them, belonging as they do to religious institutions, could not join a college even if the way was made easy for them.

"NO LANGUAGE BUT A CRY."

Mr. Keir Hardie is probably sincere in his devotion to the interests of the discontented Bengali and the bomb-throwers of Russia, but it is a pity that the impulsive friendships he forms with people who make a lot of noise and deafen the world with their outcries prevent him from learning the real facts of the case. He is indignant at the idea of the King's visit to the Czar, apparently ho'ding that unfortunate Monarch responsible if a governor uses the "Bulgarian bladder" on his Jewish prisoners, or the authorities at Riga torture Livonians, or some brutal Cossack takes vengeance for the murder of his chief on a Marie Spiridonova. He is blandly ignorant of the fact that the Livonians turned the Baltic provinces into a hell on earth, and that the brutal proceedings of the Jewish Bund have shocked their own countrymen. If our eminent Labour member indulged merely in five minutes' daily reading of Russian history, he would learn to his astonishment that the Czar has been combating reactionary influences round him, and is strongly in favour of a steady development of the Constitution. He would learn also to his astonishment that when Russian generals took advantage of the Boer war to make and experimental mobilisation on the Afghan frontier, it was the Czar who promptly stopped their budding plans. Being ignorant of such facts and a hundred others, these "friends of humanity" imagine that England would improve the lot of the Russian Jew by casting a slight upon the Czar, and that a free use of Billingsgate in talking about St. Petersburg is the surest way of promoting love for England and her institutions.

LABOUR NEW ALLIES.

If any further proof were needed of the egregious folly of Mr. O'Grady and his friends in blackening and abusing Russia as a means of thwarting King Edward's visit, it would be afforded by a perusal of telegrams from Berlin and St. Petersburg describing the effect on public opinion there of the miserable protest made in our House of Commons. These very ignorant "friends of humanity," and of the Russian moujik in particular, whom they falsely imagine to be yearning for the franchise, while he is, in reality, only yearning for more land, have, by the delicious irony of circumstance, become the allies of the very men they most detest. The authors of most of the outrages in Russia, now largely things of the past, though Messrs O'Grady and Co. do not realise the fact, are the "Black Gang," and it is just this body of fierce reactionists which has been scheming and plotting against any fraternisation between Russia and the land of freedom. We congratulate the Labour members on their new allies, with whom they have been working towards the same common end, Their campaign has also won the hearty approval of military circles in Berlin, which look with anything but favour on the coming meeting at Reval, and are ready to bless with fervour any agitation calculated to discount its effects. No one imagines that any striking departure in policy will be the effect of the Reval intercourse, but we do hope for a confirmation of the improved relations with our great Asiatic neighbour, and it is this improvement an ignorant minority has been endeavouring to prevent.

FLAGS, FLOWERS, AND CARPETS.

The stringing of bunches of coloured paper across the streets when Royalty visits the City must have struck everybody as more worthy of a second-class bazaar in a small country town than of the English Metropolis. But when a correspondent of the "Times," not content with denouncing this incongruity, goes on to attack all our other methods of street decoration we part company with him. He would like to see Queen Victoria-street, for instance, without a semblance of a flag. It has a beauty of its own, he maintains, which should not be hidden, and the effect of the decorations on the occasion of the French President's visit was as if the tenants of that street had been washing their dirty linen. This of course, is the language of hyperbole. What special beauty resides in Queen Victoria-street it would tax the most devoted lover of London to discover. As a matter of fact, so far from looking like a "cheap-jack's booth," few fairer sights could be imagined than the hundreds of flags which made bright and joyful that dun, unlovely street, billowing in the bright sunshine before the south-west breeze which day afterday blew from the river. Of course, decoration by contract is not ideal. It were more to be desired that the occupants of the offices along the route followed by processions were to imitate Madrid and Seville, and hang out their choicest Brussels carpets—if they have any. Not having quite the leisure of the Spaniards, the City leaves its carpets on the floor.

THE Committee appointed by the Ceylon Agricultural Society to consider and advise the Society as to what steps should be taken for the extension and development of school gardening has, we understand, recommended the introduction of agricultural instruction into the curriculum of vernacular schools in rural districts ; and has advised that qualified instructors be engaged to instruct the schools. It has further recommended the compilation of two text-books on agriculture to meet local requirements. At present, the scope of the school gardens has been limited by the smallness of the vote. The Committee is strongly of opinion that the extension and developments of school gardens would be beneficial, and has recommended an increase in the vote.

THE LADIES' CORNER

THE REAL VICTIMS OF THE WEDDING PRESENT.

From time to time much ink is scattered in complaining of the wedding present, and at first sight it seems that the givers are the only persons on whom sympathy need be expended. Bride and bridegroom are exceedingly lucky mortals upon whom the gods —through the medium of earthly relations, friends and acquaintances—shower gifts that are seldom fully deserved ; the donors are victims of a social custom that presses cruelly, but against which it is useless to rebel. Nobody—and this is the point upon which I wish to enlarge writes a lady correspondent of a contemporary—appears to think that the most acute sufferers from the system of wedding presents obtaining in our midst are, in reality, the couple who have contracted to spend their lives together.

THE SLAVERY OF THE TIARA.

It has been said that nowadays even dowerless girls who are becomig the wives of men in quite modest circumstances confidently expect their array of bridal offerings to include one or two tiaras at least. And probably no young woman lives whom the possession of a diamond crown of her very own would leave cold. But the wife, say, of a guardman who has the ill-luck to be a second or a sixth son, is handicapped from the start by the possession of a tiara that has probably cost an amount equalling her year's income. A tiara is a thing that must be lived up to. Not so long ago I attended the wedding of an Irish earl's daughter, and, in common with everyone else, admired the massive pearl and diamond coronet bestowed by a generous but somewhat unreflecting godfather. Between them bride and bridegroom could only muster an income of £800 a year, and they started housekeeping in a small flat that was nearer West Kensington than Mayfair. It was impossible to run to the tiniest of broughams on such an income, even hansoms or taxi-cabs were luxuries not to be indulged in nightly, and it is obviously "not the thing" to display a tiara in omnibus, tube, or Metropolitan railway.

OFFERINGS THAT COMPLICATE LIFE.

The bride began to refuse invitations that set her soul longing because of the difficulty of getting there in her tiara, and go without her tiara she would not. Once or twice she solved the difficulty by conveying it to her destination wrapped in brown paper, and putting it on in the cloak-room, but this method had drawbacks. Latter the situation will be complicated by her inability to afford clothes that go congruously with a jewelled coronet. The case may sound somewhat exaggerated, but most people can call to mind instances of the kind.

THE PLAGUE OF SILVER.

The hapless victim of the tiara is, however, in an enviable position compared with the bride upon whom everyone showers silver ; and the latter is more frequently to be met with. After all, every impecunious bride is not cursed with a tiara, but every bride receives a vast deal too much silver. The metal is cheap, and can be purchased in a variety of shapes and patterns ; consequently rose-bowls and vases, sugar sifters and cream jugs are showered upon the unhappy pair. A recent bride received no fewer than thirty-seven silver boxes, a massive silver fish, for which no use could be found, thirteen silver inkpots, forty-four silver photograph frames (mostly small), four sets of coffee-cups in silver stands, at least a hundred silver things such as candlesticks, tiny clocks, cake-knives, silver topped bottles, pepper-pots, brushes, and calendars, to say nothing of the necessary tea and coffee services, trays, entree dishes, and other household silver. And this girl can only afford to keep a cook-general and a house-parlourmaid. What a world of trouble lies in front of her! Wedding present givers are, with a few honourable exceptions, an entirely selfish race. They give because they must, but they give what pleases themselves, and the last thing they consider is whether their gifts are likely to be of any permanent value or real pleasure to the recipients.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

Mr. W. N. Shaw, of the Meteorological Office, is against the Daylight Saving Bill, and says so in a column in the "Times." Here are his two reasons against it.

"The first is that it takes a longer time than has yet been allowed for the idea of dealing with the fundamental standards of measurement for the United Kingdom by the process of private Bill legislation to be assimilated by those who are vitally concerned therein. Considering that standard time is a matter of international arrangement and of world-wide importance, one would suppose that before legislation upon such a subject was seriously contemplated formal reference would be made to the official guardians of the standards.

A PAROCHIAL VIEW OF THE CHANGE.

"The second reason is that to some at least who are compelled by circumstances to set a high value upon time the idea of endeavouring to secure the moral convenience of the nation by tampering with the time standard seems based upon so limited and so parochial a view of what such changes mean that it is impossible to regard it seriously. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the scheme, to devote time to preparing and giving evidence before a Select Committee means cutting a slice off one's working life which no subsequent Act of Parliament can ever restore.

"But the scheme has already been supported by Sir Robert Ball, and now it appears that Sir William Ramsay is of opinion that 'from the scientific point of view there can be no possible objection to it. It would not interfere with astronomical reckonings or with navigation. It appears to be necessary to make some representation on the subject.

"Let me ask Sir William Ramsay whether he would consider that there could be no possible objection to altering our other fundamental standards. Suppose that a Bill was proposed for marking the ends of all measuring rods 1 instead of 0, and it was arranged to clip an inch, by statute, off all his graduated scales some time in April and replace the missing pieces in September or that it was decreed by statute to call a pound two pounds for six months of each year. I feel sure that he would agree with me in considering the suggestion as too absurd to be treated seriously, and he would not be in the least moved if I were to talk at large about its tending to obviate the physical degeneration of the race and to aid recruiting for the Territorial Army.

CASE OF CONTINUOUS INSTRUMENTS.

"The proposals with regard to time appear to me to be open to precisely the same objections as the corresponding proposals with regard to length and weight would be for him, and I could offer for his acceptance precisely similar means for obviating the difficulties in his case as he would in mine.

"To go into some particulars, we have quite a large number of instruments in many parts of the country which are designed to record continuously day and night. They will not skip an hour or stop an hour, at 2 a.m. on a given Sunday morning because the railway clocks are then altered. Are they to run an hour wrong for six months, or are we to use a time system which is different from that in use in the country? If the latter alternative is adopted, what becomes of the argument from simplicity? I give the case of the self-recording instruments merely as an example. All the operations of meteorological observers, and there are many up and down the country, would be affected."

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

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To avoid imposition the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

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is a great preventive of Bright's disease and other kidney affections. It purifies the blood, restores good appetite, sound digestion, and robust health.

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Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

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Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

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Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, E.C. Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6. Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

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A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/-per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

Try the Effect of a little 'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK)

mixed with the ordinary flour in your suet puddings. A surprising improvement! They will always be light and digestible — especially if steamed instead of boiled. Steaming gives the "Paisley Flour" a better colour and is the shorter method.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.] [BOMBAY, JULY 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/8		1/16
3 do. Banks	95		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	78 1/8		unchgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities	68 7/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 3/4		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 12/16		1/16
Do. in New York	53 5/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25.12	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin	20.39		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4.87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		since 28th May
Do. Short London Bills	1 3/8		unchgd
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills	2 1/9		unchgd
Do. 6 months' sight Trade Bills	2 7/8		unchgd
Do. 4 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2	7/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.

*Closing tone of Silver—Fall caused by speculative selling Bar gold per oz. 77 10 3/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	3,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 "
Imports	6,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·47+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 3/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·81	5·74	5·39	5·19	5·11
+03	+04	+04	+06	+06
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	
5·05	5·01	4·99	4·99	
+06	+05	+05	+05	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	2,300 "
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
Do. to Continent	4,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·30—unchgd	
Futures—Month of July 9·61+03	Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to, partially, under-realizing.
Do. Oct. 9·30+05	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8

Futures—Month of July 11·16 unchgd.

Do do Oct. 9·33+07

Closing Tone of Futures :—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—37 1/4—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/2-June-July-Havre—Nominal—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/11—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 69 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 3/16

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Cases Sov	1,095	Bahrein	National Bk.
Rupees	4,705		
1 Box Sov	2,700	Aden	O. Heerjee...
Gold Coins	4,160		
1 Bundle Sov	450	Bagdad	A. M. Meer...
Gold Coins	286		
Rupees	2,300		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [1ST JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent. " 25th June.
Bank of Bombay	6 per cent. " 25th "
Bank of Madras	7 per cent. " 16th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet to-day at 1 3 27-32 T. T. and 1 3 7-8 on demand and all Banks would buy bills at 1-4 3 months' sight. Private paper is very scarce, but, on the other hand, buyers are not keen for T. T. under 1 3 7-8 which is occasionally available. To-day the Banks close early pending the result of the Council Bill Sale. Far Eastern rates are quiet :—

We quote :—	
T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7/64.
Credits—2 months' sight	1s. 4d.
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	107 3/4
Do 2 months' sight, Mauks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight	136 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	132

Government Paper :—

Today being the settlement, there has been rather more business than usual passing in the Bazaar. The Market opened at 96 for ready but there were several sellers and business was done down to 95 12-16 but recovering to 95 7-8 before the close. The next settlement is quoted at 95 7-8. Calcutta rate for ready delivery is advised as 96.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 95-14
[illegible]	" 95-14

[illegible] silver in London closed 1-8 [illegible] lowest at 24 12-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is advised as 53⅝. Locally the market has been quiet. Ready and forward bars opened at 63½ ex-duty and have declined to 63 9-16. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	35	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	34	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	34	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	63	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	63	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Advices from Home are slightly steadier, but our market is quiet and unchanged and beyond a small business in ready cotton, chiefly on Japan account, there is nothing doing. The Bureau Report, which is expected in a day or two, is awaited with interest. Private telegrams received here estimate the average condition at from 83 to 85 per cent. On receipt of the Bureau Report we shall publish our table of the average condition, &c. of the American crops for the past 10 years.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs. a. Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	225 July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219 "
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	213 "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203 "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	206 "
Fine M. G. Jalgaon	198 "
F. . M. G. Khandeish	193/4 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	199 "
Fine M. G. Bengals	190 "
Good Westerns	199/200 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	128 "
NEW CROP.	Rs.
Good M. G. Broach	210 March/09
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	220 Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	212 "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206/7 "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	206/7 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	194 "
Fine M. G. Bengals	190/1 "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	180

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	7,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N-D.
5·12	5·37	5·17	5·11	5·05
—02	—02	—02	unchgd.	unchgd.
D.-J.	**J.-F.**	**F.-M.**	**Mar-Apl.**	
5·01	4·99	4·99	4·99	
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	New position	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet and slightly easier, but there is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
September	" 8 13 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

There is very little requiry and the market is dull.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
" " Delhi	" 9 4 0 "
" Yellow Gozerat	" 10 4 0 "
" " Cawnpore	" 10 2 0 "

Gingellyseed :—

There is nothing doing in this market and prices are steady and unchanged.

We quote :—

Muggy	Rs. 56 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 58 8 0
" Secunderabad	" 57 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 10 8 0
Tone.—Quiet.	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 31 0 0
Tone.—Easier.	

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 26 0 0
Tone.—Steady.	

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs. 5 10 0 B. T.
Tone.—Firm.	

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July	Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.
Tone.—Firm.	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,895
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54½
Mills :—	
David	365
Manockji Petit	3,127 1/2
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	322 1/2
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref.	275
Colaba Land and Mill	1,085
Treacher & Co	580
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	567 1/8
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,088 bales.
Wheat	6,453 cwts.
Linseed	6,061 "
Rapeseed	3,166 "
Gingellyseed	940 "
Poppyseed	7,134 "
Groundnuts	280 "
Castorseed	3,513 "
Rice	962 "
Myrabollams	1,973 "
Cottonseed	5,751 "
Mowraseed	1,394 "
Gram	671 "
Jowar	193 "
Maize	nil. "
Swadeshi Mills	1,305

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 1.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 1st July :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 18 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	—	£0 17 3	£0 16 9
Champion Reefs	2s.6d	2s. 6d.	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Hesur Gold	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 1½
Doo. G. F. Dev	£1	10s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 1½
Kolar, Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 1½
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 1½
Olympic, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 1½
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 3 9	£0 4 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 5 9	£1 6 6
Nyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	4s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Sanjiahoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£1 17 6	£1 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Wyn	£1	10s.	£0 5 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 3
Oregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 3
Oregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 14 3	£0 17 9
Sirsa Ruby Mines	£1	19s.	£0 9 0	£0 9 6
Sanjvi Mines Ld	£1	1s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 9
N. Mysore Manr	£1	10s.	£0 15 6	£0 17 6

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 p. c.	1,395
Bank of India	100	50	5 "	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 "	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,180
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 " / 14 "	64 / 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 "	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld	100	100	14 "	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 "	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	20	180
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Idian Cotton	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cin	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg	250	250	25	280
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Moufussil Co	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld	100	20	¼	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham File	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric	P. 210	10	p. c. 6	xd 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. 210	210	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	322½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 370
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing	200	175	yr. 14	212
Marcks and Co	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co	100	100	30	132
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	Ni.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	33
Port Canning Co	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Syndicate	A. 10 / B. 10	16 / 10	p. c. 15 / Nil.	37 / 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 1½ / dis 5 1/2
Thackerand Co	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co	500	500	yr. 40	580

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	560	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Amur Veerjee	500	500	50	475
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	10	200
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	825
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United	250	250	10	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	395
Central India	500	500	85	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,065
Coronation Mills	500	500	80	800
Connaught	500	500	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,010
David	250	256	20	268½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1000	75	11
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	535
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	495
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,208
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	180
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	185
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	425
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	409
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	755
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luximdas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,370
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,140
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	187½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	665
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	50	670
Queen	1,000	1,000	50	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	500	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	750	750	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,305
Textile	500	500	30	1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	578

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 537½
Amritsar Patti	100	100	5 "	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd. 102

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

An American reviewer of "Four Poets" makes an allusion to Mr. Brooke's appreciative comment on Wells's Scriptural drama "Joseph and his Brethren." He confesses he does not know the poem, hopes that when he does he may owe Mr. Brooke a debt of gratitude, but makes the remark that "he has been deceived more than once by chasing the swans of Rossetti and Swinburne." The remark is a suggestive one. Every poetic school of marked individuality directly or indirectly effects a readjustment of literary reputations. It also explores past literature, and is glad from time to time to disinter some forgotten worthy who seems to have been animated by the same spirit as itself. All of the birds thus flushed may not turn out game, and just as a sportsman on the moors may discover that what he has put up for a snipe is, after all, a short-eared owl, so what was hailed as a great poem may prove merely a literary curiosity. Even, so no great harm is done, whereas the gain is great if a genuine work of art is unearthed. The Rossetti-Swinburne school have done their share of work of this sort, and among other names which they have commended to public notice are those of Christopher Smart and C. J. Wells.

KIT SMART.

Smart was once upon a time favourably known to the sort of schoolboy who, like the ass, knows his master's crib for his translation of Horace. To the general reader he is still known from certain recurrences of his name in the pages of Boswell. Johnson once called upon him in Bedlam—for the poor bookseller's hack had accesses of insanity,—and declared he ought not to be interned, because his crazes were harmless. "He insisted," said Johnson, "on people praying with him; and I'd as lief pray with Kit Smart as anyone else. Another charge was that he did not love clean linen; and," added the Cham, "I have no passion for it." On another occasion a friend roused Johnson's wrath by propounding the question whether Derrick or Smart were the better poet. "Sir," was the reply, "there is no settling the point of precedency between a louse and a flea." Whether Smart stood for the louse or the flea matters not; Johnson meant that his poetry was stark nought. And stark nought it is judged to this day, with the exception of the "Song to David." Towards the middle of last century that poem was rescued from oblivion and lauded to the skies. Rossetti said that it was "the only great accomplished poem of the last century," while, later on, Mr. Charton Collins described it as "the one rapt strain in the poetry of the eighteenth century." He who will may read it admirably edited in the "Orinda Booklets" of Mr. Tutin, of Hull, and will admit that it exhibits certain, at least, of the high qualities of poetry. It occasionally attains the sublime; itis very rich in imaginative detail; it is characterised by passages of a chaotic and mystical splendour, and exhibits a wonderful mastery of the rhythm in which it is written.

A DIFFERENT CLAIM.

Wells has claims on recognition equally genuine but of a different sort, and the story of the fortunes of "Joseph and his Brethren" is interesting. When first published, in 1824, it was received with indifference. It did not even receive the negative honour of a "slashing." "No owl," says Swinburne in that article in the "Fortnightly" to which we owe the edition of 1876 and whatever esteem the poem has acquired since "thought it worth while to stretch his throat, not an ass to lift up his heel against the workman." This reception silenced Wells, but in 1850 he was seeking a publisher for a revised edition. Not only did he not find one but he lost his manuscript. By and by Gilchrist's "Life of Blake" appeared, and in it Rossetti alluded to Wells as one who exhibited in poetry much the same spirit as Blake had exhibited in painting, and ventured upon the prediction that some day his ship would come in. Then came Swinburne's article on "An Unknown Poet." There Swinburne describes him as "only lesser than the greatest of his time in some of the greatest qualities of his art." This was to pitch the note somewhat high. On the other hand, Saintsbury pitches it altogether too low when he speaks of those who have eulogised Wells as "persons of more or less distinction and of less or more crotchet," and of Wells himself as "if not a critical mare's nest, at any rate a critical hobby.' On the whole, anyone who can get over the "longueurs" of "Joseph and his Brethren" will prize it for its large Ellzabethan utterance, its handling of crises of passion, the character of Phraxanor, and its occasional outbursts of perfectly genuine poetry.

HAYDON'S LIFE.

A new edition of Benjamin Robert Haydon's Life is said to be contemplated, which should be more than a reprint to be effective. The existing three volumes (second edition, 1853), as edited by Tom Taylor from the Journals and Autobiography, contain a deal of idle matter. But that does not say they contain all that was worth preserving in the twenty-six "bulky, parchment-bound, ledger-like folios" from which they were freely extracted and compressed. Once he got outside himself and away from his own multifarious schemes, good and bad, and his impetuous squables, Haydon was an inimitable diarist and impressionist. Some of his pen-portraits, sketched carelessly enough, of Elia, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, are known well. Others of men like Fairbairn, the Manchester engineer and iron-master, to whom he apprenticed his boy, his "dear, innocent boy, Frank," are just as characteristic. Incidents in Frank's later Cambridge career and details of picture-commissions invoked to pay his tutor stand clearly in the record; but elsewhere Tom Taylor put in too many ejaculatory and repetitive passages and obscured the vital touch. What he omitted from the whole book we can only conjecture. But there were reasons fifty years ago why he should suppress certain references, and possibly in wiping away, as he said, the "chills or mildew" or "removing impurities," he distroyed what, as a free chronicle of the time, we should be very glad indeed now to have preserved for us. In and case, it would be a great pity to set about revising and cutting down Tom Taylor's edition without going first to the twenty-six folios and ransacking them. A difficult labour, but quite necessary to the undertaking.

WILL the world's supply of wood ever become exhausted? This is becoming one of the questions of the day. In consequence of the enormous consumption of wood all over the world for the manufacture of paper, for wood paving, for heating, for construction, and so many other purposes, this material is becoming scarcer and hence more valuable every day. In France, many large Companies have been formed for the purpose of acquiring and cutting down some of the most beautiful forests in the country, and the question of preserving the forests has become a pressing one. The French Society for the protection of Forests has petitioned the French Parliament to pass a Law restricting the felling of trees, which, it says, is a menace to public health, trees being the great purifiers of the atmosphere.

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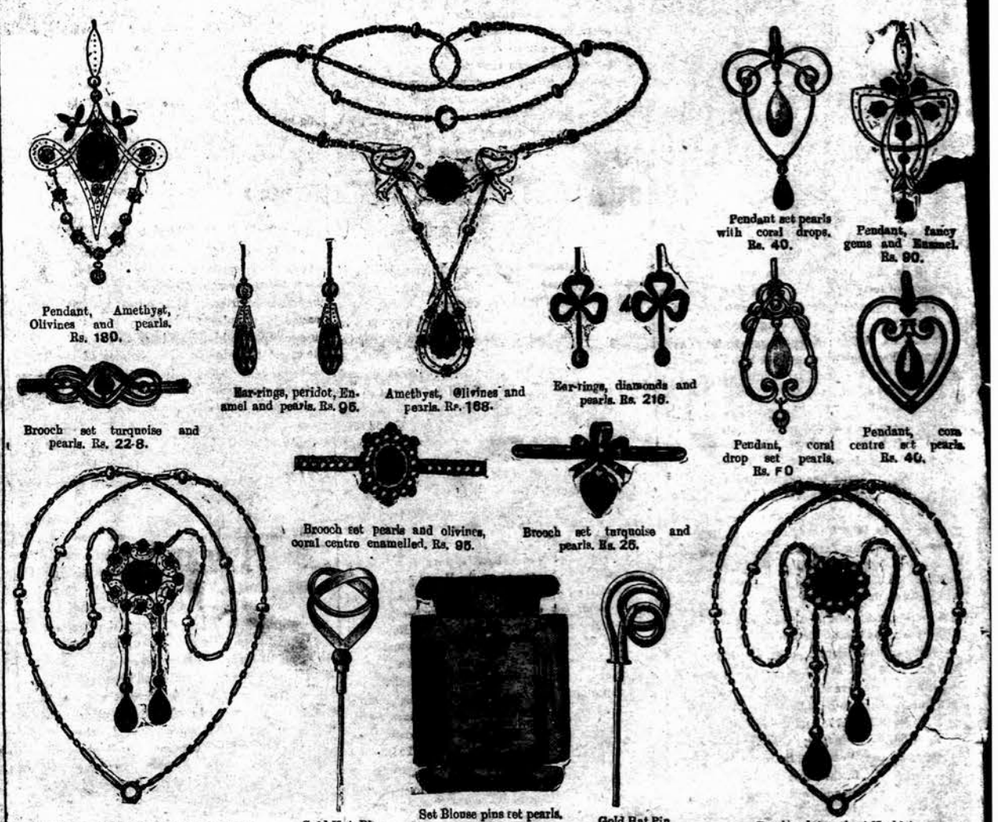
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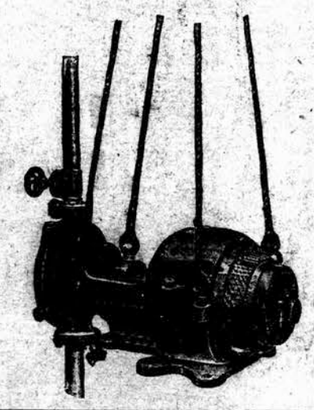

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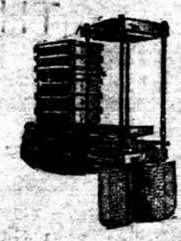

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